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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

New York Sunlights Its Slums

Manchuria Stages a New War

Industry Warns Irish State

Germany Goes After Uniforms

France Adds to Jury Power

India Sees the New and Old

NEW YORK CITY celebrates the letting in of light to the heart of its slums. Allen Street, once a dark, damp tunnel under the Second Avenue "El," becomes Allen Street Boulevard as Mayor and officials cut a white ribbon and lead a grand parade down a new sunlit thoroughfare 138 feet wide. What was the dankest retreat in the Ghetto, where bearded patriarchs from the Old World pounded brass and drove their needles with no knowledge of the wholesomeness and freedom for which their new country stood, becomes a grassy parkway, with six lanes of traffic in their orderly places. The cost of $8,000,000 is tiny when checked against the difference made in the lives of about 1,000,000 people of the neighborhood. Thus the metropolis celebrates with real joy and real pride a big thing that traces back to what seems a very small beginning—to somebody thinking that it could be done.

* * *

Manchuria seethes with war. Gen. Ma Chan-shan, ready to give the League anti-Japanese evidence he secured as War Minister of Manchukuo, rejoins other Chinese generals in offensives moving toward Harbin. All Manchukuo's Chinese troops are said to be in revolt. Harassing campaigns in the south hold the Japanese troops there. Lord Lytton's Commission, entering Manchuria to look up a war of last fall, finds itself in the midst of a war. A certain celebrated difficulty appears to have overtaken the commissioners—they can't see the forest on account of the trees.

* * *

The Irish Free State sees President Eamon de Valera in a situation of growing seriousness. Ready to push through the Dail the oath-eliminating bill that was to unite all parties, he receives notice from Sinn Fein leaders that they will not enter his Parliament, and notice from the huge Jacob biscuit factory at Dublin that it will have to move its export plant to England if the Free State leaves the British Commonwealth. Thus enters a troubled political struggle an economic factor not foreseen—the specter of thousands of workers automatically separated from their jobs.

* * *

Germany goes further to dissolve its private military organizations. Following disbanding of the 400,000 Hitler Brown Shirts, investigation proceeds of Reichsbanner, Iron Front, Steel Helmet, and Communist companies, numbering more than 4,000,000 less aggressive members. Germany appears to have adopted a new slogan—Patriotic politics needs no uniform.

* * *

France takes a novel step in criminal trial procedure. Hereafter a jury in an assize court trial is to be permitted to join with the judge in fixing the penalty. Convictions by French juries have become notoriously difficult to secure because the jurors have felt the judges would be too severe. This bar to justice is relieved by the new method, but the change will be studied by jurists in many nations. It bears upon the knotty question in trials of whether a defendant may not be guilty up to a certain extent and not beyond that. Thus, shouldn't a jury, before it acts against a man, know what its action is going to mean to him?

* * *

New Zealand sifts the situation in the recent Auckland riots and makes discoveries. There was dissatisfaction over government handling of unemployed relief, but the mass of workers took no hand in and deplores destruction of plate glass windows and looting of stores on two principal streets. Mischievous youths jumped into the fray. But behind the scenes are uncovered the thinly spread sinister leaders who now await their opportunity in many lands. In Auckland their chief business has been smuggling in books advocating lawbreaking, burning, looting—violence in every form. They are not citizens, but come in the fair, sweet name of Communism—with torch in one hand and dynamite in the other—from Moscow.

* * *

India sees strange contrasts of old and new. Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, flies from Delhi to Peshawar to install the new Governor of Northeast Frontier Province and organize the first legislative council of newly elected tribal leaders. At Jamnagar the Jamsaheb of Nawanager, India's champion cricket player, celebrates the 25 years of his reign by showering upon his indigent subjects silver coins equal to his weight as he mounts the scales dressed in full ancestral armor. A magnificent ceremony, with rites centuries old, accompanies the public weighing in, after which the money is scattered and 20,000 dine as the prince's guests. The Jamsaheb's subjects strongly disapprove his strenuous cricket-playing. Even with that armor on he tips the momentous beam at only 174 pounds.

Workless Draw Line At Catching Dogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

WHEN the seaport town of Bunbury recently decided to cope with the great number of stray dogs that had been roaming the streets, applications for the position of dog-catcher were invited.

Since there were many unemployed, these were approached and asked if one would be willing to assume the duties of dog-catcher. Not one could be found to take on such an occupation, however, the general reply being: "We'd rather starve than do that."

French Wear Left Label As Boutonnière

Candidates Avoid Every Term Savoring of Unrepublicanism

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There is a widespread belief that the French elections will show a "movement to the Left." There is nothing new in this—French elections always show a "movement to the Left," at least nominally, and if there are exceptions to this rule they are more apparent than real.

The fact is that it is merely begging the question to say that the Left will win. The vast majority of the Chamber belongs to the Left—at any rate in name. Even the most moderate deputies stick to Left label on themselves. When they are conservatively inclined they dub themselves Radical and Democratic and Republican.

Nearly all French politicians, whatever their opinions, are positively afraid of being described as Reactionary. Whatever else they may be, they must not be Right. If they venture to call themselves Center, they immediately add that they are Left-Center. So alarmed is a prospective candidate at the idea of not being advanced, that he can bring himself with the greatest difficulty to oppose the most demagogic proposals.

Insist on Republicanism

The great fear is that of being unrepublican or antirepublican. Though there is no strong Royalist movement in France, though the Republican Constitution is in no way menaced, yet it is a formidable line of attack on a political adversary to question his Republicanism. The Republic is not under discussion, yet a politician will tremble if it is alleged that he is not a true Republican. In order to avoid such a charge he will consent to almost anything.

It is not astonishing, therefore, that the Left should be powerful. The Left is composed of practically all politicians who care about their future. What is astonishing is that there should exist, even under assumed names, any sort of Right at all.

Nevertheless, despite all these drawbacks, there does come into being in the Chamber a series of groups which, under various radically sounding labels, do represent some kind of opposition to the Left proper. They are conservative enough in thought, but they are always ready to give way. They often constitute the majority, but they make no use of their opportunities, and they trip themselves up. They are obsessed with the notion that somebody may say unkindly that they are on the Right.

"Heart on Left; Pocket on Right"

The problem of the elections is, then, whether the Left proper, namely the Radicals and the Socialists, will gain at the expense of the more nondescript groups which can be called the Left-Right or the Right-Left. For my part, I should say that the chances, after all, are in favor of the nebulous Left-Right; but that it is extremely doubtful whether the Left-Right can avail itself of its chances. Even were it to do fairly well, there would still remain the question whether the groups which are just a little more to the Right than the Radicals, would throw in their lot with the Radicals, or turn the balance against the Radicals.

M. André Siegfried, who has written with fine distinction about French politics, pertinently remarks that, politically speaking, the Frenchman's heart is on the Left, but his pocket is on the Right. The result is that a certain prudence in practice comes sooner or later to correct and contradict the Frenchman's ideology.

"Always to the Left" is a motto that is reserved for "symbolical gestures." When it is time to translate the motto into practice, the French become cautious and aware of the obstacles. There are occasions when everybody will find good reasons for acting Right, while affirming his fidelity to the Left.

To ascertain, therefore, what is meant by the French elections being more or less to the Left, it will be necessary first to ascertain how the candidates themselves interpret labels.

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LIBERAL REGIME OPENS IN INDIAN FRONTIER REGION

Viceroy Inducts Griffith Into Governorship at Peshawar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PESHAWAR, April 18—Sir Ralph Griffith, chief commissioner of the Northwest Frontier Province, was today installed by the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, as governor of the province.

The ceremony marked the formal change over from a bureaucratic controlled area to one that will henceforth be administered under a partially democratic government.

The Viceroy flew from Delhi for the ceremony. The museum filled with relics dating from the second century was transfered into a ceremonial hall for the occasion. Pictures of the ancient ruling chiefs of the region looked down on the King's representative when he introduced popular reforms.

Members of the new Legislative Council elected last week saw their governor installed. In the main the Council is composed of simple but shrewd Pathans from agricultural areas.

Despite the popular—even revolutionary—clamor for reforms which characterized the Province in recent years, the council is strongly stamped as conservative. In the election the candidates were either drawn from the rural khans—chiefs—or the urban intelligentsia. But when the results were declared, it was found the landed gentry virtually swept the field.

This indicates that the voting went along personal rather than political lines, and that the cautious policy of the khans appealed more to the frontiersmen than more subtle political philosophies. There are definite signs that the new council will line up favorable to the Government of India, a factor which is of importance to this tribal region.

The frontier has not been without troubles the last few days. Bands of Red Shirts have been trekking to Peshawar from Charsadda and Mardan, disturbed areas north of here, to demonstrate against the Viceroy's visit.

Many of these discontented clansmen have been prevailed upon to return to their homes, but scores have percolated into the native city and some apprehension is felt in official circles as to their intentions. The men appear to have no definite grievance other than being "against the Government."

In their own districts they rendered the elections nugatory by causing disturbances which had to be quelled by British troops, Indian sepoys and police. Charsadda and Mardan are two areas out of 28 where elections were unsuccessful. They are also the chief centers of the province where revolutionary activities have been rife in recent months.

Finnish Fascists Seize Leader Of Social Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 18—A dramatic sequel to the Lapua, or Fascist, "insurrection" at Maentsaela a few weeks ago occurred when Dr. Mikko Erich, leader of the Social Democrats, was seized by armed men at Tammerfors yesterday.

It was Dr. Erich's attempt to speak at Maentsaela which caused the previous outbreak. This time he had arranged to address a Social Democratic meeting and some members of Lapua again decided to prevent him. So they seized him, drove him miles across country to Virdois, where they handed him over, unharmed, to the police. The offenders were arrested but Dr. Erich declines to prosecute.

The Lapua movement has been declared illegal, but a special council meeting recommended that the Government be lenient. Amnesty was granted to civil guards who were also members of the Lapua organization, and President Svinhufuud, in a radio speech, promised to absolve all who obeyed the Government's orders to disband.

It is estimated that 5000 returned home. Several officers of the civil guard were relieved of their duties. The small number who are accused of definite illegalities are still under arrest, awaiting trial.

Ellsworth to Lead Trip to Antarctic

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew to the north pole with Mr. Roald Amundsen, plans to lead an expedition to the Ross Sea in September, 1933, which would be climaxed by a flight over the great antarctic continent.

In announcing the proposed expedition yesterday, the American Geographical Society said more than three-quarters of this 5,000,000 square miles of land never has been seen by the eye of man.

The flight, with Mr. Bernt Balchen at the controls, would extend from the Ross Sea to the Weddell Sea, on the opposite side of the antarctic continent, and back again without landing, a distance of 2900 miles.

Mr. Ellsworth plans to establish a base at Framheim, on the Bay of Whales, near where both Mr. Amundsen and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd wintered in their expeditions to the south pole.

Easy to Talk About Redwoods One Man Finds, but Sequoias Are Above Mere Conversation

Big Trees in Grant and Sequoia National Parks Viewed by Thousands of Persons Annually, Link Era of the Dinosaur to Present

YOUR AMERICAN CARAVAN

Seventh of 20 Articles, appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"A blessing on thee, friend." Thus speak the Big Trees of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in eastern central California.

Their massive trunks sweep skyward from the sun-checkered aisles of the forest in lines of aspiration; their hoary heads soar above the roof-tops of the woodland into an aloof realm unreached by the turbulence of time; and their great arms, spread to the clean winds of the upper air, reach out in benediction.

"A blessing on thee, friend."

In heroic ranks these ancient knights—mature veterans when the gentle Nazarene walked beside the sea—breast the western slopes of the High Sierra, their ruddy armor scored with the marks of elemental battles which were won before the Israelites crossed the Red Sea or Cheops dreamed of the Pyramids.

They march in groups on the ramparts of noble mountains, or they stand singly and serenely contemplative amid groves of lesser species—like wise old generals in the company of boyish volunteers.

But, in groups or singly, they convey a sense of wisdom, tolerence and tranquillity. They speak of patience and endurance and constancy.

"A blessing on thee, friend."

Into the heart of their wood is written the story of cloudless skies that looked down on the Trojan Wars and on the famine that was Joseph's opportunity; the story of generous rains which aided the building of the glory that was Greece; the story of salubrious days which helped to lengthen the sway of ancient Rome.

They bear record, also, of Miocene landscapes in the days when earth was young and when in steaming tidal basins the hulking dinosaur stretched its sinuous neck under the shadows of giant ferns and conifers—for today's sequoias, ancient as they are, belong to a still more ancient family that has sent a living link from the vegetable world of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

PARTIES WARNED BY WOMEN DRYS ON COMPROMISES

Democrats Ask for McAdoo or Another Candidate of Known Loyalty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Women drys flocked to the Capitol today to signify to Congress their loyalty to the Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment.

The demonstration staged by members of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, who are holding a "Constitutional Convention," here, followed one held last week by the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform to ask for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. While the wets invaded offices of their Senators and Representatives, the drys announced that they recognized these are busy days for Congressmen and therefore sent their resolutions into the House and Senate from their meeting on the east steps without disturbing the delegates.

The resolutions stated that the Women's National Committee, with its affiliated women's organizations, has upheld the Constitution for 10 years without modification, nullification or repeal, pledged the organization to work for the amendment now under attack, and protested against the wet leadership that is calling for resubmission. Today, marked by the carrying of resolutions to Congress, was set aside as "Paul Revere Day" by the convention.

The convention, over which Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is presiding, began here yesterday with a preview of the prohibition fair, under the direction of Mr. William Rufus Scott, of Washington. The reading of Benjamin Franklin's call to prayer at the first Constitutional Convention in 1787 was a feature of the meeting. Mr. William Tyler Page, former clerk of the House of Representatives, recited the "American's Creed," of which he is author. The singing of hymns and of a solo "The Recessional," completed the meeting.

Among the guests at the preview of the fair were Mr. Walter Newton, secretary to President Hoover; Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, and Representative Ruth Bryan Owen (D.) of Florida. The fair is designed to show conditions before prohibition and conditions since.

Emphatic opposition to any attempt at resubmission or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was recorded here Saturday at an executive conference of the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, called by Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president.

The league reaffirmed its intention of supporting only dry candidates on dry platforms.

"If the Democratic Party desires to win this year, and it will name Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, or a candidate whose record and name is a personal guarantee that during his administration every law of the United States will be enforced, they will have some chance to win, and we will pledge them our support," said the league's declaration.

Dry leaders today were discussing the unexpected declaration of Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, made Saturday, that he believed the electorate should be given an opportunity of determining whether they wanted the Eighteenth Amendment to remain in the Constitution.

Mr. Hyde's statement followed adoption by the Missouri Republican convention of a resolution asking for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to constitutional conventions. The Secretary insisted that he is still a dry. It is believed by some that the apparent trend of "liberalism" in the Republican Party was to satisfy the wet sentiment in the East and that it will be up to President Hoover to keep the party in the dry line at its Chicago convention.

SNIP OF RIBBON MARKS END TO ANOTHER SLUM

New York Ghetto Disappears With Opening of Allen Boulevard

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Tenement dwellers of the East Side stood by today while Mr. Samuel Levy, Manhattan's borough president, cut the white silk ribbon that officially opened to traffic Allen Street Boulevard where, less than five years ago, was the center of the city's ghetto.

Mayor James J. Walker was on hand with all the regalia of the police, fire and sanitation departments, including bands, to march down the new sunny length, with its benches and spaces for grass and play.

The Allen Street of yesterday was a dim, narrow place that in 1900 had become a center for Jewish and Russian immigrant industry and living. The bearded artificers of the steppes, hammering at their pots and pans and candlesticks day and night in their cellar shops, gave the neighborhood its name as a brass and copper mart.

A pushcart bazaar thrived at the curbs, leaving only a cluttered path down the middle of the obscure passageway. Goose feathers were the stock of scores of shops and the street was draped with feather-stuffed quilts that only intensified the airlessness of an atmosphere heavily impressed with fish and garlic.

In 1927 the gravity of the reports of social workers on conditions in Allen Street could no longer be ignored, and since then $8,000,000 has been spent in razing the tenements that lined the street on the east and constructing in their place today's parkway and thoroughfare, 138 feet wide, with a 27-foot roadway on either side, each capable of receiving three lanes of traffic.

Not only does the improvement let in the sun and air in overpopulous areas, but it likewise provides a traffic artery of first importance to a city where a congestion is an ever-present problem, since it runs south from Houston to East Broadway and links with the express facilities of First Avenue and South Street, which stretches along East River.

Fully 150 buildings of typical tenement sort were torn down for the new boulevard, and it is expected that the others now making up the west side of the development will give way gradually to better type structures as building operations expand.

Allen Street's transformation is one of several changes which are seen to foreshadow the ultimate rehabilitation of the East Side. Running parallel to it, two blocks west, is the cleared space between Chrystie and Forsyth Streets, extending from Houston to Delancey, on which model tenements are one day to be erected.

In the once dejected region known as "Poverty Hollow," at the eastern end of Grand Street, a model apartment house has been built, with garden courts. Razing is now in progress in Market Street, in this same region of the city's poor, for another modern multiple dwelling group for "white-collar" workers.

LABOR GOVERNMENT FALLS IN VICTORIA

MELBOURNE, Vic., April 18 (AP)—Its defeat on a vote of confidence in the State Legislature led the Labor Government Thursday to request dissolution. General elections will be held next month.

The Government was overthrown by a coalition after the Opposition expressed dissatisfaction with the reply of Mr. Thomas Tunnicliffe, acting Premier, when he was asked if the Government was fully ready to support the economy plan drawn up last year by the national conference of Premiers.

SMALL NATIONS ROUSE LEAGUE TO ACT IN EAST

Geneva Takes Responsibility for Recommending Japan's Withdrawal

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 18—Joint action by seven of the smaller nations today aroused the League of Nations from the lethargy imposed by the dogged resistance of the great powers to any steps which might annoy the Japanese and opened the way to measures intended to expedite withdrawal of the Japanese troops from around Shanghai.

The Assembly's Committee of Nineteen met to consider a draft resolution which is merely a continuance of the mediatory action of the committee of four great powers at Shaghai, and made no contribution to agreement between China and Japan, nor tried to hasten evacuation of the Japanese forces. But representatives of Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Colombia, Spain, Norway, Sweden and Ireland met by themselves earlier in the day and drafted a more forceful resolution instructing the neutral representatives in Shanghai to do more than mediate; to urge and recommend at what moment conditions are sufficiently normal to permit withdrawal of the Japanese troops.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, opposed the resolution on the ground that the neutral powers in Shanghai should not be burdened with this grave responsibility, pointing out that the United States was a member of the neutral commission and, not being a member of the League, could not coöperate in such a task.

Then Mr. Seah Lester, Irish Free State, suggested that the neutral commission should merely advise the League Assembly when normal conditions had been restored, leaving to the League full responsibility for recommending evacuation. In the light of this compromise suggestion, a drafting committee was formed and immediately started work. By these events the great powers' policy of permitting Japanese occupation of Shanghai for some six months more apparently has been definitely overthrown. It always takes about one week for the smaller states, who are genuinely interested in the League acting effectively, to work up steam at a new session here against the fixed and unwavering resistance of the bigger states. But events are now beginning to march to cut Shanghai's Gordian knot.

Alegations that the new Manchurian government includes, and is controlled directly by, a "department of general affairs" under the headship of the Japanese and that these authorities have warned all intellectual classes in Manchuria that if they testify before the Lytton commission contrary to Japan's interest

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Radical Coalition Fails to Dissolve Diet in Saxony

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 18—The combined voting strength of Fascists, Nationalists and Communists failed to dissolve the Saxon Diet yesterday in a plebiscite which disclosed declining support of these extremist parties.

The referendum, originally organized by the Communists, was supported by the Hitlerites and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's Nationalists, who hoped to be able to control the Government if a new Diet was formed.

Only 1,318,042 votes, or 36 per cent of the electorate, were polled by the three parties—a loss of almost 500,000 votes compared with their showing in Saxony in the recent presidential election. The law provides that a referendum is ineffective unless half of the electorate voted. Suppression of Herr Hitler's storm detachments had been expected to arouse sympathy for the Fascists, but this was not shown by the figures.

Simultaneously the Fascists, Nationalists and Communists scored a victory at the people's referendum for dissolution of the Diet in Oldenburg, a small peasant state in the northwest of the Reich. Here a simple plurality sufficed and since some of their opponents stayed at home they won with ease.

Reduced Planting Aids Wheat Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., April 18—Kansas has entered the new-crop growing season with a carry-over of 63,670,000 bushels of wheat on the farms and country mills and elevators, more than double the figure given for this date one year ago, according to a report by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture.

Increasing prices are anticipated in the near future in the wheat market, according to Mr. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, because of the prospect for a much smaller winter wheat crop in Kansas.

Not only was the area sown to winter wheat last autumn 10.4 per cent less than 1930, but there has also been an exceptionally heavy abandonment because of inadequate moisture, high March winds and spring freezes.

Poland to Uphold Its Coal Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

POLAND must at any cost maintain the markets conquered in recent years for its coal exports, declared Col. Alexander Prystor, Polish Prime Minister, in a recent statement on governmental policy.

The 30 per cent fall in British currency seriously endangers the position which Polish coal has won for itself in the Scandinavian markets by enhancing Britain's competitive power, while other crisis-bred influences tend to reduce foreign demand for Polish coal in disquieting proportions, said Colonel Prystor.

Court Seeks Final Ruling In Zone Case

Twenty-fifth Session Opens at The Hague—Way Out Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

THE HAGUE, April 18—The third attempt of the World Court to reach an agreement on the vexed "free zone" dispute between France and Switzerland is the chief business before the Court in its twenty-fifth session which opened here today.

The Court is to begin hearings on this case tomorrow. It is constituted for this occasion as it was before the last election in 1930, as the free zone issue is an old one which has been before the Court some years.

Twice before, in 1929 and 1930, the Court ruled in favor of the Swiss standpoint to the extent that free zones on French territory around Geneva had not been abolished by the Versailles Treaty as France contends. The free zones of Gex and Haute Savoie have been in existence ever since the Napoleonic wars. Territorially they are in France. But in order to provide Geneva with a larger market for its own products and also a larger area in which to buy its farm produce, the French customs line was not at the political frontier but at the inner edge of the zones.

Article 435 of the Versailles Treaty stated, however, that the customs régime in the zones did not correspond with present conditions. As Switzerland was not a party to the Versailles Treaty, the two countries agreed to seek a fresh solution. But France suddenly transferred the customs barriers to the political frontier without obtaining Switzerland's consent.

The case accordingly was sent to the World Court in 1924, but it was heard for the first time only in 1929, as for some years the French refused to admit the Court's jurisdiction. The Court then ruled that the zones had not been abolished and ordered the parties to come to an agreement on the basis of this decision. The parties failed to agree, so the Court was requested in 1930 to give a final judgment on all practical issues.

At that time a settlement could not be reached. The Court, therefore, granted new time limits, during which the parties had to come to an agreement, which would be incorporated in a final binding judgment. This, again, the parties failed to do.

Meanwhile a possible interpretation of a special agreement has been found, which, if accepted, would give binding force to any judgment the Court may deliver. So now a final judgment on all issues at stake is expected. Justice Frank B. Kellogg, however, feels strongly that the Court has no jurisdiction to deal with practical points of execution, these being nonlegal questions.

Army Air Corps Improves 'Togs'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—New styles in flying suits have been ordered for the Army Air Corps. The familiar one-piece "monkey" winter flying suit has been put on the retired list.

The new standard suit is two-piece, with an outer covering of horsehide more flexible and lighter weight than the calfskin heretofore used. It weighs four pounds less than the old suits and was found adequate when tested out to minus 40 degrees centrigrade.

The two-piece feature has decided advantages, officials believe. Separate jackets and trousers can be made to fit better than the one-piece garment and can be used one at a time, if desirable. The trousers, when the interlocking fasteners are open, lie flat, blanket-like on a table and are donned by putting the arms through suspender straps and zipping up the legs.

A lighter weight garment for fall and spring wear when the weather is too cold for summer gaberdine is also being manufactured of silk pile, after the same model. Pilots trying out the new suits attest to their superiority and the fact that the type is being adopted commercially gives a second to their motion of approval.

CAROLINA FREIGHT RATES CUT

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18 (AP)—Reductions of 25 to 50 per cent in railway express rates on perishable fruits and vegetables shipped from the Carolinas to eastern markets were announced here Friday by the Railway Express Agency The reduction, granted recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission, goes into effect April 25.

HOOVER WINS HOUSE OVER ON ECONOMY

McDuffie Group Decides to Set Aside Demand for Flat Pay Cut

NAVY HEAD FAVORS FEWER NAVY YARDS

Would Retain Only New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads on Atlantic

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Economy plans for sweeping retrenchment in the Government moved swiftly along today in three distinct directions, with President Hoover's recommendations winning increasing support.

First, the House Economy Committee decided to lay aside its decision to attach an 11 per cent pay-cut rider to the legislative appropriations bill and agreed with the President's desire to bring all economy measures within the scope of a single omnibus bill.

The legislative bill is to be held up until agreement has been reached on the entire economy program, when it will be made the vehicle for the blanket measure. Indications were that the Hoover five-day week and staggered furlough plan for retrenchment in the federal pay roll would supplant the 11 per cent plan in the completed bill.

Second, Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, announced he would recognize a motion to suspend the rules of the House and accept the Senate amendment to the Interior Department Supply bill slashing 10 per cent more off the measure than the House had done.

Would Cut Naval Cost

Third, the House Naval Affairs Committee voted almost unanimously to recommend to Congress abolition of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, now held by Mr. David S. Ingalls. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, present at the time, approved of the move, saying the position was unnecessary and its abolition would not impair the efficiency of the navy's air forces.

Secretary Adams also laid before the Naval Committee recommendations for economy in the Navy Department previously referred to the Appropriations Committee. They provide for abolition of all naval land establishments in the Atlantic section with the exception of New York, Philadelphia and Hampton Roads.

Under the Secretary's plans the yards would be abandoned at Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans.

He originally prepared this recommendation at the instance of the Appropriation Committee and offered it as the least harmful cuts which could be made in naval activities.

When asked about them today, he said, "I am glad to recommend cuts as a naval question, but as a humanitarian question I can make no recommendations which will turn thousands of men on the streets without jobs."

Debate Set for April 27

The Naval Affairs Committee will take up the proposed elimination of the navy yards on April 27.

Decision of the Economy Committee to postpone action on the pay-cut proposition until the entire economy program has been completed was accepted as a distinct victory for President Hoover's position on the matter. With one Democrat on the committee already committed to the Hoover plan in opposition to the 11 per cent cut plan it is now expected that whatever salary retrenchment measure finally leaves Congress will be based on this.

Amendment on the floor is to be expected, with Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, his progressive followers, and the Tammany delegation all firmly opposed to any cut which would put the burden on the smaller salaried classes of government employees.

However, Mr. LaGuardia said today he was prepared to accept a five-day week as the basis for negotiations. Some compromise between the Progressive element on the one hand and Administration supporters on the other is considered probable. Exemption of employees receiving less than $2500 a year would be acceptable to this group.

The White House "pay cut plan" follows:

"1. Application of five-day week directly to per diem employees by eliminating the equivalent of Saturday half-day employment; that is 26 days' furlough in the year without pay. The equivalent is reached with annual employees by one calendar month's furlough without pay, the month not necessarily to be continuous.

"2. Furlough to be mandatory and all holidays with pay are eliminated.

"3. The following groups are excepted (a) all civilian employees of income of $1200 per annum and less, (b) the enlisted forces of the military services, (c) special cases in continuous services where suitable substitute cannot be provided and public interest forbids the absence of regular employees (d) rural mail carriers in respect to whom it is provided that their vehicle allowances are eliminated in lieu of the shortened time, (e) in cases where the plan would reduce employees between $1200 and $2500 income below the prevailing income of comparable occupations outside of the Government.

SMALL NATIONS ROUSE LEAGUE TO ACT IN EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

they will be severely punished, were forwarded to Geneva this week-end by Gen. Ma Chan-shan, former commander of the Manchurian troops opposing Japanese occupation.

General Ma lately came into international disrepute by accepting a position in the new Manchu state. Now he has fled from Manchuria and is taking refuge in Siberia. He claims that the Japanese authorities promised him complete withdrawal of their troops and entire autonomy for the new state before he accepted office and that when these promises were broken he escaped.

Land of Chinese citizens in Manchuria has been widely expropriated to give to Japanese emigrants, says General Ma. Japanese subjects also have been given new railway leases. Manchus favorable to China have been widely persecuted, he says. His story bears much documentary detail and is obviously material of importance to the Lytton Commission.

Manchurian Régime Faces Loyalist Rising Following Ma's Flight

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 18—Chinese official reports indicate that the League commission, when it arrives in Manchuria this week, will find a state of actual warfare. Gen. Ma Chan-shan telegraphed that he had abandoned his policy of passive resistance and is taking the offensive, in coöperation with other loyal generals against the Japanese Manchukuo forces of north Manchuria. He declared that an offensive was necessary before the Japanese could strengthen their forces sufficiently to scatter the loyalists. The Heilungkiang and Kirin provincial armies which are united near Fangcheng, advanced along the Mayen River toward Maoershan in northeastern Manchuria, where General Ting Chow's troops are concentrated.

Japanese troops are pushing toward Maoershan, where the loyalists anticipate fighting. Official reports state that virtually all the Chinese troops in north Manchuria, which temporarily served under the Manchukuo régime have now rebelled and joined the anti-Japanese campaign.

General Ma stated that he has confidence in the loyalists and can recover the territory northward of Harbin and prepare a drive against Harbin.

Meanwhile foreign military observers are informed that volunteer armies in south Manchuria are united under a single command, and Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's subordinates are preparing a harassing campaign, designed to hold the Japanese troops southward, thus preventing reinforcements going to Harbin. However, neutral observers doubt whether the loyalists possess sufficient ammunition and money to conduct a prolonged offensive, believing that the present campaign is intended to show the commission that the Chinese served the Manchukuo régime unwillingly and would overthrow the new state if possible.

The Chinese have agreed to resume the truce conference here on Wednesday to discuss the League's compromise proposal, which is unofficially declared to be acceptable. Mr. Quo Tai-chi, chief Chinese delegate, is arriving in Shanghai on Tuesday from Nanking to arrange for the resumption. The Chinese have emphasized that the League's proposal represents the maximum concessions and the Japanese must accept without change, or an agreement is impossible.

While the Chinese still believe that a time limit for the withdrawal is a reasonable demand, they express willingness to permit a neutral commission to decide the question for the purpose of demonstrating their sincere desire for a settlement.

Neutral observers believe that prospects for a settlement are the best since the negotiations started.

Assembling of Russian Troops on Manchurian Border Disturbs Tokyo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 18—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the Consulate-General at Harbin had informed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister, that information gathered by the authorities there indicates that "Red" partisans are responsible for the explosion which wrecked a Japanese troop train on the night of April 12, with many fatalities. This is contrary to earlier official information, but coincides with Japanese press reports since the disaster.

The spokesman read a New York newspaper editorial which Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, telegraphed to Mr. Yoshizawa, expressing the opinion that American toleration of Japan's activities in Manchuria was heartening the Japanese military, which are expanding their activities to a point at which Russo-Japanese clashes are not unlikely.

Clash Held Possible

The spokesman said: "It is idle for Japan to shut its eyes to the fact that the Soviets are dissatisfied with what has been done in north Manchuria, which they regard as their sphere of influence. However, so long as the Russians have not sent troops into north Manchuria there is no reason to be unduly alarmed. Personally, I think the situation looks more alarming than it really is, as far as Japan is concerned." He said that the Japanese were doing their utmost not to give Russia cause for alarm by not sending new troops to the districts near the border. However, the Japanese military think that following completion of the Soviet troops' concentrations, Moscow may be preparing for offensive operations. There are now nine Soviet divisions, totaling upward of 70,000 men, between Manchuli and Pogranitchnaya, including two divisions at Manchuli, two at Pogranitchnaya, and one at Khabarovsk, compared with only two Japanese divisions in north Manchuria and five in the Manchu-Korean area, part of which are under strength.

The spokesman said: "The Russians have repeatedly declared that they do not intend an offensive against the Japanese, but that they will not hesitate to strike back if attacked. Japan does not intend to attack the Russians, but it cannot be denied that there is serious danger of a Russo-Manchukuo clash similar to the Manchu-Russian fighting of 1929. The new Manchurian Government has 100,000 troops. Should these be involved with the Soviet forces, Japan would have to support Manchukuo."

The spokesman likewise revealed that the Russians are increasing their troop concentrations to the Russian half of Sakhalin, while Japan has sent no troops to its half of the island. The Japanese interpret these concentrations as meaning that the Soviets will attempt to seize all Sakhalin in the event of hostilities eliminating Japanese control of the Sakhalin petroleum deposits.

Russo-American Talk Expected

Regarding the situation at Geneva, the spokesman said that many Japanese were most interested in the possibility of conversations between Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, and Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, believing that Mr. Karakhan may attempt to obtain tacit support of Washington in the event of Russo-Japanese hostilities. The Tass Agency has disseminated a number of telegrams here, asserting that Moscow is confident of American moral support in the event of war with Japan.

The spokesman said that Japan was not concerned with the deliberations of the Committee of Nineteen at Geneva, maintaining its viewpoint that the committee has no jurisdiction over the Shanghai armistice negotiations. In the event of the committee's proposal for a mixed commission to supervise the Japanese troop withdrawals being adopted, Japan would say nothing unless the commission attempted a program unsatisfactory to Tokyo. In the latter event, Japan would simply repudiate the commission's jurisdiction.

Foreign military attachés generally believe that serious Russo-Japanese tension will continue for months, but hostilities are unlikely unless there is some untoward event, such as preceded the Sino-Soviet warfare of 1929.

Soviet Lays 'White' Raid Incident to Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, April 18—A raid by a band of Russian Whites on the office of the Soviet assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, Mr. Kuznetzoff, was reported here today. This is considered here to be new proof of the aggressive designs of the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria, since it is assumed that no such incident could have occurred without their instigation or sanction.

An Izvestia editorial speaks of the "desire of certain Japanese military elements to extend the bounds of the conflict." It also asserts that the Japanese press is spreading provocative anti-Soviet rumors without publishing the Soviet official denials or authoritative statements of the Soviet's peaceful policy.

The Izvestia continues: "The purpose of this campaign is to deceive the Japanese people so that they may be led blindfold to new catasthophes. We see in Japan all typical elements of the moral preparation for war."

Flees Manchukuo To Accuse Japan

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

GEN. MA CHAN-SHAN
Former War Minister in Manchuria, Who Discloses Tokyo's Methods of Control.

Eastern Dispute Held Stimson's Main Object

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—It is believed here that the European visit of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is as much due to Manchurian and Chinese developments as to American interest in the disarmament negotiations now simultaneously under way.

The question confronting Mr. Stimson is believed here to be how much support he can muster in Europe behind his note of Jan. 7, laying down the basic American policy, and in his later letter to Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which announced the American policy as one of non-recognition of Japanese gains on the Asiatic mainland achieved by force. The whole American point of view will be presented to European statesmen, it is believed, by Mr. Stimson in the course of his visit; and these private talks are likely to feature discussions of the Far East more than of European disarmament.

It was announced at the State Department today that Mr. Stimson would probably visit London, en route from Geneva, on his return. Hitherto the department has denied that Mr. Stimson would go to London. It was also stated that Mr. Stimson's visit with M. André Tardieu, French Premier, last week, was unintentional, due to the lateness of his vessel's arrival.

Lewiston Mills Seek Revaluation

LEWISTON, Maine, April 18 (AP)—A demand for reductions in their assessed valuations aggregating $3,180,900 was placed before the Lewiston Board of Assessors today by three mills, all subsidiaries of the New England Public Service Company.

The mills are the Bates Manufacturing Company, the Hill Manufacturing Company, and the Androscoggin Mills. The Hill Company estimate was $1,300,000, a reduction of $246,000 from that of the city assessors. The Bates Company estimate was $1,435,500, a reduction of $1,276,500. The Androscoggin estimate was $1,000,000, a reduction of $1,658,400.

Mayor Henry N. Paradis said the decreases, if granted, would involve a reduction of $130,000 a year in Lewiston's annual tax income.

COMMUNITY GARDEN BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The community garden idea has taken hold of St. Louis to the extent of 150 acres and the promise of vegetables for 400 needy families, it is announced by the Citizens' Committee on Relief and Unemployment. Other gardens in St. Louis will increase the number of families so provided with vegetables to 1000.

STOCKS INQUIRY ROUSES DEBATE OVER ITS SCOPE

Argument Rages Behind Scenes on Publication of Names of Shorts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Controversy raged behind the scenes of the resumed Senate short-selling inquiry today, while on the stage the examination of Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, continued in an uneventful manner.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has reached the point where it must decide just how far it will press its current investigation, with the immediate and positive problem whether it will publish the names of some 24,000 individuals who are listed as having sold short on April 8, when a "bear raid" is reported to have been contemplated.

It was on this point that controversy centered in cloakrooms today. The committee has the names, elicited by subpœna from Mr. Whitney. Although today the list of names was the center of extraordinary interest among the crowded spectators jamming the big committee room, among newspaper correspondents and the senators themselves, in the early testimony the list was not once mentioned.

Involved in the question is the whole matter of how far the committee is actually prepared to go in its investigation. Progressive and radical senators are eager to turn all their guns on the Market and its leaders, and to pass a drastic law forbidding short sales absolutely. Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, and Senator John J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin state they will do their utmost to force publication of the list of short sellers and thorough investigation.

On the other hand, more conservative senators, like Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, minimize the whole inquiry, justify short selling, and question the legal or ethical right to make public a list of private transactions such as that submitted by Mr. Whitney.

Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut, whose tip that a so-called "billion dollar bear raid" was pending on April 8, precipitated the hearing, asserted today that very few, if any, of the names of short sellers would eventually be published. He asserted, however, that no legal obstacles stood in the way. He and Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, chairman of the committee, were in communication today with Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General.

Meanwhile efforts to secure Mr. Samuel Untermyer of New York, as counsel for the committee were unsuccessful. Mr. William A. Gray of New York, was added to the committee's legal staff and did most of the questioning of Mr. Whitney, today, while Mr. Claude R. Branch, the original counsel, sat silent beside him.

Questions asked of Mr. Whitney largely duplicated inquiries of earlier sessions. Witness defended short sales as a stabilizing factor in the market, and declared emphatically that short selling did not cause the stock market crash in 1929. He sparred with Mr. Gray, again and again asserting he did not know the extent of the short interest prior to the 1929 crash. He also devoted considerable time to explaining to Senator Alben W. Barkley (D.) of Kentucky, recently selected Democratic "keynoter" in the forthcoming Chicago convention, what a short sale was.

Motor, Radio Excise Taxes Are Opposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—The automobile and radio industries today asked the Senate Finance Committee to deliver them from the blighting effect of the "discriminatory and unfair" excise taxes imposed by the House on their products.

The nation's leading motorcar manufacturers, including Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company; Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, president of the Chrysler Corporation, and Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, president of the General Motors Corporation, were present to oppose the House excise tax rates of 3 per cent on passenger cars, 2 per cent on trucks and 1 per cent on tires, parts and accessories.

Mr. George M. Graham, vice-president of Rockne Motors Corporation, speaking for the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, told the committee that the industry's relief program will receive a grave setback from a special levy that singles out the motor vehicle. "We oppose motor vehicle excise taxes because we believe they are a direct blow at the nation's wages," Mr. Graham declared. A total of 4,000,000 employees, representing one-eleventh of all those engaged in gainful occupations in the United States are dependent directly or indirectly on the automobile industry, he estimated.

The American Automobile Association and the American Motorists' Association, representing the users of motor vehicles, also protested the excise tax. Mr. Ernest Smith, executive vice-president of the A. A. A., pointed out that in 1931 there had been a decrease in the registration of automobiles in the United States for the first time in history. The average tax last year reached a peak of $39.74 a car, he told the committee.

Manufacturers of radio receiving sets, through Mr. Frank D. Scott of counsel for the Radio Manufacturers' Association, told the committee that the 5 per cent tax imposed by the House on their product will cut off sales inasmuch as the only potential radio purchaser at present is the poor man.

Dublin Warned Of Trade Loss Under Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, April 18—Warning that if the Free State leaves the British Commonwealth, the W. & R. Jacob Company, Ltd., one of the two largest employers of labor in the country, will have to discharge half of their workers, was issued here during the week-end, by directors of the firm.

The company manufactures biscuits and carries on a large trade with England, the dominions and colonies. The directors say in a circular to the staff: "We do not want to try to influence in any way their political views but we do feel it is our duty to let them know that if it should be decided it is no longer in the interests of the Free State to remain a member of the British Commonwealth then this factory will no longer be able to send biscuits to England and northern Ireland without having to pay import duty."

The result would be, the circular adds, that work would have to be transferred to the Aintre branch in England. The Jacob family are Quakers and always have studiously avoided intervening in politics.

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NEW YORK DRYS MAY PUT THIRD PARTY IN FIELD

Plan to Name Candidate If Major Parties Are Not Avowedly Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18—Raising of the dry banner by a third party in the state and national election next fall if the Republican and Democratic Party positions are unsatisfactory to prohibitionists, was ordered by the state committee of the Law Preservation Party at the organization meeting here Saturday.

Under a resolution offered by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the state W. C. T. U., the party policy in respect to candidates was defined as a refusal to support for President, Governor, member of Congress and the State Legislature anyone not committed to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

The third party development as relates to the presidential election took the form of instructing the state chairman to draft a list of presidential electors to be named if "both the Republican and Democratic Parties adopt a wet platform." Party leaders said procedure on this basis permitted flexible coping with the situation to within a few weeks of the election.

It is not necessary for a party to designate an actual candidate to have a place on the ballot. Electors themselves do not have to be certified until September, so final decisions cannot conform to conditions caused by the old parties in their platform declarations.

Party spokesman said that new concepts of the character of the dry movement were embodied in two of the resolutions. In one, the state chairman was directed to issue an appeal to voters, "setting forth the true economic and moral aspects of prohibition and exposing the misrepresentation of money and party machines who oppose the prohibition law and all other laws that restrict their power."

The other resolution, referred to as the "new offensive," was captioned "submission—not resubmission." It reads:

"The party condemns all proposals for resubmission or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment until the enforcement first has been submitted to the believers in prohibition. And we call attention to the fact that prohibition enforcement in this state is, and always has been, in the hands of politicians and enemies of prohibition."

Issue was taken with a statement by Mr. James W. Wadsworth, one-time United States Senator, urging that liquor be legalized as the means to produce $1,000,000,000 revenue yearly. Such a revenue would involve a national liquor bill 10 times as great, it was said. The only merit of the proposal was said to be the frankness with which it advocated return to conditions existing before prohibition, in contrast with camouflaged claims of other wets disclaiming a wish to have the saloon back.

The state chairman was instructed to initiate an effort to organize the 400,000 known drys not identified with any dry membership organization. Sentiment expressed was that the new order of dry leadership must recognize membership activities as the only rock on which to build.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

A pleasing miscellany of pictures may be seen at the Grace Horne Galleries on Stuart Street. They include contributions from young and ingenious local artists.

One room is hung with depictions of flowers. There are pastels by Miss Dorothy Neaves, who treats the blossoms as though they were immersed in misty vapors. Her manner is delicate and ingratiating. By Miss Mabel Greer there are some vivid decorative studies which rely upon the play of contrast and color brilliance. Mrs. G. M. Tonsberg, one of the outstanding of recent alumnæ of the Boston Museum School, contributes two skillfully made still-life pieces. Her brief manner, refinements of color and well-planned design recommend her work.

Miss Vera Stevens contributes a lively picture of sunflowers, in which she balances the pictorial scale evenly between naturalism and convention.

Water colors by Miss Francisco Franko, made with emphasis upon characterization, are fresh and sprightly in color and fluent and free in pattern.

Boston Athenæum

The spring exhibition of American and foreign posters is on view at the Boston Anthenæum, 10 Beacon Street. It displays the new and ingenious ideas which have been embodied in the industrial art of advertising and which seem more and more to partake of the privileges of bona fide pictures. D. A.

Illinois Tribunal To Rule on School Medical Permits

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—A State Supreme Court decision is to be asked here to decide whether it is reasonable for school or health authorities to require a child to show a doctor's or nurse's certificate before returning to school after two days' absence.

This step was decided upon Saturday in the case of Mr. Arthur Lavac of Brookfield, Ill. Mr. Lavac went to court about two months ago to compel the school authorities in his suburb to allow his son to attend classes without such a certificate, holding the demand unreasonable. A temporary injunction was granted on Feb. 4 in the Superior Court of Cook County by Judge William J. Lindsay.

Hearings which followed showed that the principal, in excluding the child, was acting under a rule of the school board of his district. Both sides agreed that the case hinged entirely on whether the rule requiring the principal to enforce a health department regulation was reasonable. But neither side could show any precedent in such a case in Illinois.

Judge Lindsay, therefore, dismissed the bill Saturday for want of equity. Only a Supreme Court decision, he held, could determine whether the rule requiring medical examination was reasonable.

Position of Pluto In 1914 Is Shown

Searching for photographs of the newly observed planet Pluto, the existence of which was predicted years ago by Dr. Percival Lowell, Miss Arville D. Walker of the Harvard Observatory recently discovered in the university collection a plate which shows the position of this planet quite clearly in November, 1914.

Observatory officials hope to find still others in the wealth of plates owned by Harvard. "The further back we can find observations," says Dr. Leon Campbell of the observatory staff, "means so many years less to wait in order to plot its complete orbit. It has doubtless been fainter during the last 20 years than it will be in the next 20.

"It is now nearing the sun, but will take about 50 years to pass perihelion or the point where it comes closest to that central body of the solar system. Inasmuch as it is a very faint star, very near the limit of visibility, it needs a very long exposure in order to show, but we are hoping for a still earlier plate."

Theaters

Domino Marionettes

A delightful holiday bill for school children with a vacation on their hands is offered at the Fine Arts Theater this week (mornings only) by the Domino Marionettes, appearing in their own diminutive persons. Nor should its enjoyment be confined to young children and grown-ups — no matter how too-old-for-such-nonsense the in-betweens think they are.

"The Old-Fashioned Dragon," an amusing fantasy in light verse, presents hand-puppets manipulated from underneath a high stage in the manner of a Punch and Judy show. There is a dragon with active crocodile jaws, a captive maiden whose story-book beauty is marred only by the masculine timbre of her voice, an all-talking-dancing tower, and a Pan-like creature whose pipes blow rescue with music.

"The King of the Black Isles," combining related stories from the Arabian Nights, dark with magic and bright with fun, is done by marionettes, propelled by strings. They are well fashioned, attractively dressed; but here again a masculine voice from the mouth of even a very wicked queen is a decided flaw. Voice is at least a third of the marionette's identity. The pearly tones of the Grand Vizier's made-in-England speech puts the average intonation to shame. The skillful choice of color in back drop draperies to neutralize the strings would advantageously be copied by other companies. A merry Prologue or Jester, in the style of Sue Hastings's "Jerry," establishes contact with the youthful audience.

Saturday morning shows for children, including concerts, motion pictures (a varied entertainment may be counted on), are promised for the remainder of the school term.

M. L.

Dean Lord Heads Education Tour

Education through "planned and guided" travel is the aim of the World Travel Institute, organized recently by Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University's college of business administration, and a group of prominent college and public school men in the United States.

With the world as a "campus," the institute is planning trips to Europe and South America. This summer a European trip is planned under the direction of Dean Lord and Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education. The itinerary will include visits to foreign universities, lectures by their professors and a visit to the International Congress for Commercial Educators at London, July 25 to 27.

Programs of study will be an important part of the trip and college credit may be granted to the groups successfully completing the program. The organizers of the institute are working on the idea that travel is a vital form of education.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Tenth Washington Bicentennial lecture, "Permanent Marking of Boston Places Related to Washington," by Judge Thomas H. Dowd, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University: Lecture and demonstration, "Audible Light," by Mr. John B. Taylor, 110 Pierce Hall, 7:30 (open to public). Lecture, "Antonio and Michael Machado: a Study in Contrasts," by Prof. E. Allen Peers, University of Liverpool, England, auspices Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, Emerson 211, 8 (open to public).

Saturday Evening Club: Dance, music by Ranny Weeks and his orchestra, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9 to 1.

Boston Lodge No. 60, Knights of Pythias Staff Association: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

International Geneva Association: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Norfolk House Center: Meeting, address by Mr. Alexander Brin, Eliot Equare, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—People's Choral Union, 8:15.

Theaters

Opera House—"Countess Maritza," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"The Far-off Hills," 8:15.
Tremont—"Confidential Service," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Michael and Mary," film, continuous from 1 to 11.
Colonial—"Mourning Becomes Electra," 5:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Middlesex County Kennel Club: Annual Spring Show, Cambridge Armory, 10:45 a. m. to 9:15 p. m.

Afternoon musicale, benefit Deaconess Hospital Fund, home of Mrs. William H. Coburn, Old Orchard Road, Chestnut Hill.

Field and Forest Club: All day outing to Stow Country Club, games, entertainment, dancing, take Arlington Heights bus at terminal, 10.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 9:45 for Gloucester.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 7:40 North Station train for Ipswich, walk over Town Hill to Clark's Pond and Little Neck.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, address, "The Optimism of Browning," by Rev. Dwight Bradley, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture talk, "Heritage, Part II," lecture hall, 3, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Patriot's Day Celebrations, including, band concert, speaking program, reproduction of William Dawes' Jr. ride, John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 8:45 to 10:40. Paul Revere ride, North Square, 10.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. French Textile Ornament; Paintings by contemporary Canadian artists; Daumier Lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 230 Fenway—Out-of-door work by students. Through April 24.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week-days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Sixteenth Century book illustrations. Degas and other French draftsmen of the Nineteenth Century. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century prints and drawings. Turner drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Land birds of North America in naturalistic settings with backgrounds done in pastel shades. Water birds of North America in marshland and rocky shore scenes. "Life in a Rock Tide Pool," depicting sea life along the New England coast. Ancient Egyptian exhibit, which includes tear bottles, libation cups, Ushabti figures and bird and animal mummies.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Railroad posters by American and foreign. Also four original Copley drawings. Through May 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition Room. Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—A loan exhibition of "Master Painters of the Past."

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Henry Hammond Ahl. Through April 23.

Jordan Marsh Company Annex, Washington Street—Annual exhibition of Contemporary New England Art.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Photography by members.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 3 Joy Street—Photography by members.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—The Derrydale Prints of American Sport. Through month of April.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England Gardens and Doorways.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by French moderns. Through April 23.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Japanese triptych prints. Etchings of aircraft by Wayne Davis. Through month of April.

Foster Bros, 4 Park Square—Holbein prints.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emilie Gruppe. Through April 23.

The Barn, 40 Joy Street—Water colors by John Albert Pike. Through April 26.

Scherer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington Street—American, English and French etchings.

Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Room 232—"Paintings of Industry," by Gerrit A. Beneker. Afternoons through May 7.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Oil paintings by Louise L. Apthorp and small colored sculptures by Genevieve Thomas.

Book Shop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Lithographs of animals by Zhenya.

'Shake, Peggy, We're Glad to See You'

The Christian Science Monitor

LADY SEAL IN HER OWN SPECIAL "LIFT"
One of Pair of Santa Cruz Island Residents That Annually Drop In at Santa Barbara Wharf for the Gifts of Anglers Who Frequent the Pier.

Pair of Sociable Seals Make Pier A Summer Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — An adventurous pair of young seals think nothing of commuting across the channel between their permanent residence on Santa Cruz Island and Stearns Wharf on the Santa Barbara Beach. They first made the 28-mile trip last summer, having invited themselves to share the great abundance of fish in the gift of the anglers who frequent the wharf.

One of the men rigged up an "elevator," floored it with wood and fitted it with rope and tackle. The seals understood that it was for their convenience and with its aid they were soon on the wharf, two very sociable seals. Upstairs and down they went in their private elevator. As winter came on, the wharf lost its attractions and the two swam back to their home on Santa Cruz. They returned the other day, to see their friends, with a message, as it were, that they would soon be here for the summer.

Early Debt Issue Solution Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18—So long as the United States holds itself aloof, a solution of world difficulties will be extremely difficult, Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, told the Connecticut Valley branch of that body at its annual meeting in Hotel Kimball, April 16. Continuing, he said:

"The prosperity of the United States is dependent on that of the rest of the world. America must choose between isolation with a lower standard of living and participation in world affairs with improvement of its own conditions. We must face the question of interallied debts precisely as we are asking creditors of Germany to face the question of reparations. Until these questions are settled and until Europe feels better assured against a recurrence of war, there will be no real prosperity.

"Another hindrance to prosperity is the treatment of the tariff as a purely domestic question. Reactionary ideas about international trade are a worse menace than Communism. It is of prime importance that the United States lead in a sound plan for removing these obstacles."

Plans for Shipping Board Are Opposed

Discontinuance of all Shipping Board steamship freight services for one year, as proposed under the economy program now before Congress, would be a severe blow to the American merchant marine, and react against business generally, Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, said in letters sent today to a long list of interested parties in the leading seaports of the north and south Atlantic, Pacific coast and Gulf.

The pay roll of the Shipping Board, freight revenue and supplies, aggregating approximately $25,000,000 annually, are spent mostly in the United States, said Mr. Parkhurst, in expressing opposition to such steps with the idea of saving about $7,000,000 annually. Mr. Parkhurst said that such a movement, if adopted, would affect not only Boston but all other American seaports of importance, adversely.

He pointed out that it would add materially to the unemployment situation, as Shipping Board personnel, he said, cannot be absorbed elsewhere. Intimation was given to the recipients of the letters that a request to their senators and congressmen, urging them to protest against this part of the economy measure, would be desirable.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 40.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with probably rain in east portion and rain or snow in west portion; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight with probably light snow or rain in north portion; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds and partly overcast weather, except rain over extreme north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers about Wednesday, and again toward end of week; cool beginning of week, warmer Tuesday, cooler Thursday, warmer Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	54	Montreal	36	42
Bismarck	48	68	Nantucket	44	44
Boston	44	44	New Orleans	68	82
Buffalo	32	42	New York	42	44
Calgary	40	54	Norfolk, Va.	50	60
Charleston	66	74	North Platte	48	64
Chicago	40	42	Philadelphia	44	54
Cincinnati	36	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	88
Denver	44	64	Pittsburgh	32	48
Eastport, Me.	36	36	Portland, Me.	42	46
Hatteras	56	62	Raleigh	48	66
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	40	58
7p.m. April 17	74		St. Paul	42	58
Helena, Mont.	40	60	Salt Lake City	48	62
Huron, S. D.	50		San Francisco	54	60
Jacksonville	60	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	36	68
Kansas City	46	60	Seattle	46	90
Key West	76	82	Tampa	64	80
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	42	58
Memphis	52	70	Wichita, Kan.	52	62
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	32	64

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 18.
B—Maximum April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9.08 p. m., Tuesday 9.36 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:58 p. m.

GLASS BILL UP IN SENATE IN REVISED FORM

Move for National Bank Branches in States Faces Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—The revised Glass banking bill—declared to be the most far-reaching piece of banking legislation since establishment of the Federal Reserve System—was introduced in the Senate today.

The bill has been overhauled since its original introduction last month, and now has the approval of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. A minority report, however, will be presented against the proposal to permit national banks to establish state-wide branches, irrespective of whether state banks have such privilege. Salient features of the new legislation are:

Federal Reserve Board powers have been strengthened to halt use of Reserve System funds for speculative purposes. As originally drawn, the bill sought to do this by imposing drastic penalties, while now control in the matter is largely left with the board.

National banks would be permitted to establish branches throughout entire states, not only in states that already vest such powers on state banks, but in other states as well.

Security affiliates must be divorced from parent institutions within three years.

The original feature of the bill setting up a $125,000,000 liquidating corporation is retained, with minor changes, but the earlier proposal to revalue real estate has been dropped. Also the bill carries clauses to define the character of collateral, and in respect to proper reserves behind time and demand deposits.

The original bill was criticized in many quarters as likely to prove deflationary, at the present time, and the present measure has been revised to eliminate such objections.

G.O.P. 'Keynoter' Is Hoover Backer From Home State

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa was formally chosen to act as "keynoter" or temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention here in June, when the committee on arrangements of the Republican National Committee met here on April 16. A supporter of President Hoover, Mr. Dickinson comes from the President's native State.

After the meeting at the Congress Hotel, which will be the Republican headquarters throughout the convention, it was understood that Mr. Dickinson's selection was unanimous. The most important business of the session was quickly accomplished, all the principal announcements coming before adjournment for luncheon.

Unlike the Democratic committee, which has already nominated Mr. Jouette Shouse for permanent chairman of its convention, the Republican committee on arrangements did not elect a permanent chairman, leaving that up to the convention itself. It was stated that the arrangements committee would not take up this matter at all, and it was pointed out that the Democrats had broken a precedent in naming Mr. Shouse. It appeared, however, that Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican floor leader, was favored as permanent chairman.

Mr. Everett Sanders of Terre Haute, Ind., who served as secretary to President Coolidge, was chosen sergeant-at-arms. Other posts were filled as follows: Secretary of the convention, Mr. Lafayette Gleason, of New York; parliamentarian, Mr. James Francis Burke, of Pennsylvania; doorkeeper, Col. Glenn C. Haynes, of Des Moines, Iowa; assistant doorkeeper, Mr. J. N. Johnston, of Kansas, and assistant parliamentarian, Mr. Lehr Fess of Ohio, son of Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the arrangements committee.

Magnolia Players To Present Drama

The Magnolia Players will present for their third production of the season, "Interference," by Mr. Roland Pertwee and Mr. Harold Dearden, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, Charles Street, Boston.

Among those who will have prominent rôles are the following: Mr. George Hubert Rand, formerly with London Lyceum Company and Newton Dramateurs; Mr. Dan L. Smith, formerly with Richard Mansfield, will play one of the chief character rôles; Mr. Rufus Stickney, formerly with Irving Pichel and at present in charge of dramatics at the Boston Clerical School, will be in the rôle of detective; Mr. Neil FitzGerald, who has appeared in many English and Irish productions, including such plays as are produced by the Abbey Theater Players.

Miss Ruth Scully, young Boston girl, director of the Magnolia School of Theater Art, will play the part of "Lady Marlay"; Miss Marie Elliot of Dedham Players, and formerly with Repertory Company, Boston, will play the rôle of "Deborah Kane."

McCormick Urges Patriots Movement

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, Saturday, advised American citizens to organize themselves into a body to be known as "The Patriots" to work for the general welfare and for better government.

Extravagance in governmental expenditures since the World War, Colonel McCormick said, is responsible for present economic conditions the world over. Colonel McCormick traced costs of government down through the mounting federal expenditures or the booming prosperity days of the World War.

He told his radio listeners that organization of "The Patriots" had been broached to him by a body of citizens of Aurora, Ill. They pointed out, he said, that many organizations are wielding influence on public officials, but all are favoring special causes. "They asked me to suggest," the publisher continued, "that there be organized throughout the country an association of Americans with no other limitation than that of American citizenship; that its constitution forbid its advocacy of any special interest, and that it devote and confine its activities to the general welfare."

OTTAWA TO INQUIRE INTO PRISON INCIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, April 18—An official of the Federal Department of Justice has been sent from Ottawa to Winnipeg to inquire into a disturbance at Stony Mountain penitentiary last Friday in which two warders were injured and one prisoner killed.

While perfect quietness prevails at the penitentiary, the prisoners have been kept to their quarters over the week-end, but are expected to resume their duties today. The incident is laid to the insubordination of only two of the prisoners.

New York Opera Expected to Join In Music Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Rockefeller Center, now under construction, will house the Metropolitan Opera when completed, it is indicated in a statement given out by Mr. Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of directors of the new Metropolitan Opera Association.

Mr. Cravath notes that representatives of the association have coöperated with the architects of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. on arrangements for an auditorium and he expresses approval of the building planned by the center, which will serve as both theater and concert hall.

In regard to the season of 1932-33, which will consist of 16 weeks of performances in the present Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Mr. Cravath mentions the raising of a guaranty fund which, with subscriptions for seats added, would assure support.

He says that the management has reason to expect that the stage employees, the members of the orchestra and the men and women of the chorus and the ballet will accept reduced rates of pay next year, and he points out that the people on the artistic roster and the personnel of the business staff are acceding to Mr. Gatti-Casazza's proposal for a 25 per cent cut.

COURAGEOUS WORK URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, Calif.—"Men's failures in life are not the result of so-called 'economic inequalities,' 'political blunders,' 'social injustices,' 'bad luck,' 'unfortunate heredity' or 'environment,' but their own laziness," declared Mr. Harry V. Adams, banker-lecturer, in a speech at the Verdugo Woodlands Breakfast Club, urging courageous activity.

LAUGH AND SONG HELP HOMELESS MEN IN CHICAGO

Proper Recreation Lifts Them From Despair to Better Hope

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—New meaning was given the maxim that "man does not live by bread alone," at a district conference of the National Recreation Association here April 16, when Mr. J. R. Batchelor, district representative, sounded it as a good rule for unemployment relief workers to follow.

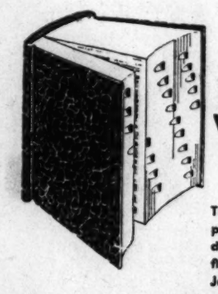
Substantiating his claims of the value of proper recreation in caring for homeless men during the present emergency, Mr. Batchelor called to the platform a worker who told how panic in Chicago's shelters for unattached men had actually been averted through organized recreational work. He was Mr. W. C. Bechtold, director of recreation in the shelters.

In the middle of the winter, when conditions looked blackest for the 12,000 men who were sent to the Chicago shelters, it was almost thought that martial law would be necessary to prevent disturbance, Mr. Bechtold said. The men seemed to have lost hope completely, to have lost all ambition, he stated.

Recreational work, under supervision, was started. Pianos were moved into the shelters, game materials provided, amateur and professional talent rounded up, community "sings" inaugurated. It was immediately seen, Mr. Bechtold said, that the singing at night sent the men to bed with smiles on their faces, made them laugh, and as he put it, "cleared out their thoughts."

It developed, he said, that there were many professional entertainers in the shelters who jumped at an opportunity to work up acts. They have worked from morning to night, giving as many as 40 different acts a week in the various shelters.

These men were the real heroes of the hour, Mr. Bechtold said. They saved the day.



WEBSTER defines them:
CHUCKLES: Expressions of inward satisfaction
The full-flavored wholesomeness of these popular-priced jellie candies supports that definition. There are many packs and flavors; just ask your dealer for Chuckle Jellie Candies made by the
FRED W. AMEND CO. of DANVILLE, ILL.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... for all the Family

SILK DRESSES
Beautifully Cleaned and Pinished
$1.00
Fast Service
CASH & CARRY
SPIC AND SPAN CLEANSERS
50 STORES IN BOSTON

THOMPSON'S SPA
Announces
Price Reduction of Items Sold in Our BOX ORDER DEPARTMENTS
The following are typical examples of the general price reductions, which amount to approximately 20%

	Formerly	NOW		Formerly	NOW
Apple Pie	$.65	$.55	Mocha Layer Pie	$1.00	$.85
Squash Pie	.65	.55	Doughnuts	.35 per dozen	.30 per dozen
Custard Pie	.70	.55	Eclairs	.75 per ½ dozen	.60 per ½ dozen
Orange Cake	1.00	.85	Ginger Puffs	.45 per dozen	.30 per dozen
Sponge Cakes	.50 per dozen	.35 per dozen	Mayonnaise	.40 per half pint	.30 per half pint

Eight Convenient Locations
THOMPSON'S SPA
227-239 Washington Street, 14-17 Court Square, 109 Summer Street, 13-23 South Street, 231 Summer Street, 1 Washington Street, 44 Temple Place, 9-11 West Street
BOSTON

Charles & David
SELLING OUT
the Entire Stock of
Men's Furnishings
From Our Discontinued Huntington Avenue Store
Greatly Reduced Prices
Everything is sold with our usual guarantee of entire satisfaction or your money back
Charles & David
232 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON

Four-Piece Sets of Quaint
Rustic Furniture
$8.25

If bought singly $9.30

Four pieces of this simple, attractive cedar furniture will do wonders for your garden . . . while the price will do practically nothing to your purse.

If Purchased Separately
Cedar Arm Chairs . $1.95
Cedar Side Chairs . $1.45
Cedar Settees, 47 in. long $2.95
Cedar Tables . . $2.95

Personal Service will fill mail and telephone orders.
From New York call STuyvesant 9-4700
From Westchester—Call NEpperhan 7200
From Central Long Island—Call FReeport 7200
From Staten Island—Call GIbraltar 7-7200
From Newark and Southern New Jersey—Call HUmboldt 2-7200
From Hackensack and Northern New Jersey—Call HAckensack 3-1400
WANAMAKER'S—SEVENTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

INDUSTRIES GET INTO HUNT FOR EMPLOYMENT

Groups of Business Men Plan for Repairs and Improvements

Industries and business houses of Boston today got into the job-finding campaign which is being conducted under the leadership of Mr. E. C. Johnson as chairman.

The house-to-house canvass and mail appeal to householders which has completed one week of its work, is highly satisfactory to Mr. Johnson, who said that even greater results might be anticipated from the house-to-house work in the coming week.

Proposals as to how work may be found in every line of business by repairs and improvements in factories and industrial plants were submitted at committee meetings which began today and will continue through the week under the leadership of Mr. Richard Mitton, president of Jordan Marsh Company.

Proposals of this kind will be turned into the main committee and listed in a letter to be sent to every business concern of the city.

Thousands of ojbs are expected to be unearthed through this effort, thereby adding substantially to the 71,400 hours of work already listed through mail appeals to householders, said Mr. Johnson today.

Another phase of potential employment is in the effort to promote construction work similar to that pledged by Mr. James Curry, president of the Waldorf System of restaurants, who coöperated with the committee by announcing that he would start immediately on a $50,000 job, instead of waiting two years, as planned in demolishing an old building and erecting a new one for his company.

The public at large can assist in the campaign to a great extent, Mr. Johnson pointed out, by buying now, and thus gain a substantial saving, as well as to help business and employment.

The campaign among householders is gaining momentum daily with the addition of volunteer workers as the campaign becomes more thoroughly organized. The American Legion is playing a large part in the house-to-house canvass work and in the plans for special features to call attention to the program.

In Dorcesterfi where three parades were held Saturday night, plans are now made to hold a series of block parties whereby attention of the public will be drawn in each city block to the work by rallies that will draw attention to the need of having repairs of cleaning work in the individual homes done now.

It is expected, said Mr. Johnson, that last week's record will be surpassed this week in the number of hours of labor found. A large number of women canvassers begin their work today as representatives of the women's committee of the campaign, working through women's clubs and other organizations.

MOTORISTS ASKED TO EXERCISE CARE

Although there are 45,000 less cars on Massachusetts highways this year than there were at the corresponding period of last year, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, warned that fatality tolls are greater this year than last and appealed to the public to help reduce accidents over Patriots' Day when the roads are congested.

There were 13 fatalities on the State's highway's last week, five more than in the previous week. One was caused by a truck backing into a man on foot; several others resulted from too high speeds. Several pedestrians were struck while crossing the street, bringing an added appeal from the Registrar for pedestrians to be sure and "look both ways" when stepping into the domain of the automobile.

POTATO IMPORT RACKET UNCOVERED

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—An alleged racket by which the Government is said to have been defrauded of from $250,000 to $300,000 in customs dues on imported potatoes was disclosed Thursday at the conclusion of a year's investigation by 35 special customs agents.

The agents said the racket consisted of importing the finest Prince Edward Island potatoes and storing them, duty free for trans-shipment, in bonded warehouses. Then instead of reshipping the imported potatoes, cheaper domestic potatoes are shipped in sacks bearing the port mark placed on the imported bags. The imported potatoes then go on the domestic market free of the 75 cents a bag duty.

Amusements

BOSTON

OPERA HOUSE OPENING TONIGHT
ONE WEEK ONLY
Broadway's Brightest Stars in Kalman's Gypsy Romance
'Countess Maritza'
Only Musical Show in Town
SAME SENSATIONAL PRICES
Eves., 25c to $1.50—Mats., 25c to $1
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW
Romberg's Greatest Score
"DESERT SONG"
The Outstanding Hit of the Past 20 Years
Eves., 25c to $1.50 Mats. 25c to $1

FINE ARTS State Theatre Building 2ND WEEK
'MICHAEL and MARY'
with HERBERT MARSHALL, EDNA BEST

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly Delightful."—Brown. Eve. Post.
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St.
Evgs., 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

The Theatre Guild Presents
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
A new play by Bernard Shaw
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd St., West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

Leviathan Slips Into Drydock For New Coat of Paint

"All dressed up and no place to go" might be applied to the Leviathan, flagship of the American merchant marine, which, emerging from the hands of workmen at Hoboken, N. J., in a new dress, completely reconditioned and redecorated, came around to Boston today to finish the job by exterior cleaning and painting in the naval drydock at South Boston.

The "no place to go" can be applied to the Leviathan for only a few days, however, as the United States Lines has a very definite schedule for the largest vessel under the American flag, calling for departure from New York on April 26 for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherburg.

Towering high above the regular shipping of Boston Harbor, the 950-foot-long liner, 184 feet from keel to top of stacks, majestically swung into Broad Sound and up the main ship channel on the flood tide early this morning, edging her way over the sill of the dry dock with the aid of a dozen snorting tugs. Immediately the gates were closed behind the craft, pumps began emptying the dock and the Leviathan settled down to rest on the heavy oak blocks, while workmen on rafts scraped at the hull as the water receded.

About 400 passengers, guests of the company, came ashore and the liner was slicked up for inspection Tuesday and Wednesday, when the public will be admitted by special passes and shown over the vessel. Exterior work will be completed by Friday, when the ship sails again for New York, to make her first transatlantic crossing of the year, and terminating, for the first time, at Bremen, instead of Southampton.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN SELECT ROCHESTER

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP) — Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the 1933 meeting place of the National Society of New England Women. More than 100 women representing the 61 colonies of the society from all sections of the country are attending the three-day annual meeting here.

Officers elected included: Mrs. James F. McBride, Rutherford, N. J., first vice-president-general; Mrs. Charles A. Pauley, Cincinnati, third vice-president-general; Mrs. George Eder, Passaic, N. J., corresponding secretary-general; Mrs. Eugene L. Webber, Boston, registrar-general; Mrs. John F. McMillan, Elizabeth, N. J., chaplain-general, and four directors-general.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING OVER RADIO

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is presenting each Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of its Committee on Publication, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock, eastern time, the Good Cheer Service of WBSO, the Babson Statistical Organization station in Needham, Mass.

The program consists of a short musical prelude and readings from the Bible and from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and from other authorized Christian Science literature, appropriately interspersed with musical numbers. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

WARNING ON FOREST FIRES IS SENT OUT

Matches and other flaming or glowing material caused more than 500 forest fires in Massachusetts last year, according to Mr. William A. L. Bazeley, State Commissioner of Conservation, who has issued an appeal to motorists to be extremely careful this year. In doing so the automobile driver will not only aid in the protection of scenic beauty, but may save himself much trouble and inconvenience, the commissioner said.

He pointed out that a fine of not more than $25 can be charged against any person who "drops, throws, deposits or otherwise places in or upon forest land," except as permitted by law, flaming or glowing material or any substance which is likely to cause a fire.

BOSTON NAVY YARD GETS $60,000 JOB

WASHINGTON, April 18—A $60,000 job for the Boston Navy Yard has been agreed upon by the Coast Guard, according to an announcement made by Representative John J. Douglas (D.) of Massachusetts. He said it had been finally decided to convert the destroyer "Semms" into a coast guard vessel at the Boston yard instead of at the Philadelphia yard, as previously intended.

In addition, Mr. Douglas said, it is now hoped that construction work on the new destroyer, to be built in Boston, will commence by Aug. 1, a job involving a cost of $4,500,000.

HOLDRON BALHAM
for
Fashions
110-148 HIGH ROAD
BALHAM, S. W. 12

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF APRIL 18-24

MONDAY, APRIL 18

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, will speak on "What Follows the Pact of Paris?" in the National Student Federation Program, CBS, 4:30. Longfellow's famous poem has so publicized Paul Revere that it is forgotten that William Dawes, Revere's companion on the famous ride, finished the job. The Boconyland Sketch will therefore properly honor Dawes in "The Story of William Dawes's Ride," WEAF, 8. Texas, the Lone Star State, in next in the "Parade of States," WEAF, 9:30. "Master Mysteries," a dramatic program offering the classic mystery stories, presents Stephenson's "Markheim," WJZ, 10.

7:45-8—**Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.** Monday to Friday. NBC—WJZ to WFAA.
8-8:30—**Song and Sketch.** "William Dawes." NBC—WEAF to WREN.
8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam," baritone.** Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.
8:15-8:45—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAL.
8:45-9—**"Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."** Mon. and Wed. CBS to KLZ.
9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Sinclair Minstrels.** NBC — WJZ chain.
9:30-10—**"Parade of the States." "Texas."** NBC- WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"An Evening in Paris."** Soloists; dance orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**"Master Mysteries."** Sketch, Stephenson's "Markheim." NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** Burns and Allen, comedy team. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**"Arabesque" Sketch.** CBS—Dixie network.
10-11—**American Legion Program.** NBC—WEAF chain.
10:30-10:45—**Boswell Sisters.** Orchestra. Mon. and Thurs. CBS transcontinental.
11-11:30—**Slumber Music.** Concert orchestra. Mon. to Sat. NBC—WJZ chain.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, president-general of the D. A. R., will speak from the session of the national society in Washington, D. C., WJZ, 2:30. The Committee on Civic Education by Radio, under the auspices of the National Advisory Council, will present Prof. William Bennett Munro speaking on "The Significance of Our State and Local Elections," WJZ, 8. Mr. George B. Cortelyou, public utility official, will discuss "Some Aspects of the Economic Depression" in the "Great Personalities" series, WJZ, 9:30.

8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8-8:30—**"You and Your Government."** "The Significance of Our State and Local Elections." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**John Kelvin, Irish tenor.** Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-8:45—**"Col Stoopnagle and Budd."** CBS—Dixie network.
8:45-9—**Radio Rostrum.** Speakers. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Household Program.** Soloist; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**National Oratorio Society.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"Great Personalities."** Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**"Mardi Gras."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—**"The Voice of 1000 Shades."** Jack Kerr; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS to KDYL.
11-11:30—**Columbia Concerts Program.** Grace Leslie, soprano; Mildred Dilling, harpist; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20

Lorado Taft, noted American sculptor, will conduct a discussion of Childe Hassam's painting, "The Church at Old Lyme," now hanging in a Buffalo museum, in the American School of the Air, CBS, 2:30. The Eastman School Symphony Orchestra will play an all-Wagner program, WJZ, 4:30. The first air performance of "The Lovely Galatea" of Franz Von Suppe, will be given in the "Light Opera Gems" period over the CBS-Dixie network, 8:15. The "Presto" movement of Haydn's B Flat Major Symphony will be given in the Halsey Stuart period, WEAF, 8:30. The unique horse lovers' dinner, given each year by the Eastern Horse Club of Boston, will be described by Clem McCarthy, NBC reporter of equine events, WJZ, 10.

8-8:30—**"Big Time,"** sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-9—**Light Opera Gems.** Von Suppe's "The Lovely Galatea." CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**"Old Counselor."** Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Jack Frost's Melody Moments.** Oliver Smith; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—**Goodyear Program.** Grace Moore; Revelers Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Mobiloil Orchestra. Soloists.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley tenor.** CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—**Ruth Etting. Shilkret's Orchestra.** Wednesday and Saturday. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**String dance orchestra.** Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Fourth Annual Horse Lovers' Dinner.**—Hotel Statler, Boston. NBC—WJZ chain.
10:30-10:45—**Norman Brokenshire.** Welcome Lewis; orchestra. CBS to KMBC.
10:30-11—**National Radio Forum.** Speakers NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
11-11:30—**Columbia Symphony Orchestra.** Wed. to Fri. CBS transcontinental.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21

Three recommended solo artists on the WEAF chain today—Marguerite de Vine, pianist, playing a Dohnanyi and Rachmaninoff program, 2:30; Kathleen Stewart, pianist, in "May We Present," playing a Chopin-Bizet-Liszt program, 5; Florence Wightman, harpist, playing a Salzedo and Debussy program, 5:45.

Irene Bordoni will begin a special eight weeks' series with Rudy Vallée and his orchestra tonight, WEAF, 8. The "allegro con brio," or first movement of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, and two dances from the "Nutcracker Suite," are part of the Columbia Symphony program, CBS, 11.

8-9—**Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.** Irene Bordoni. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller.** Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:15-8:30—**"Quiet Harmonies."** Trio; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**"The Daguerrotypes."** Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—**Big Six of the Air.** Soloists; piano duo; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:15—**Vaughn De Leath, contralto.** Piano duo. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—**Ted Husing's Sportslants.** Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.
9:30-9:45—**"Musical Album."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Rudyard Kipling Stories.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—**"Real Folks" Sketch.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row."** Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22

Walter Damrosch conducts a memory test for the first half and a Ravel program for the second half of his Music Appreciation Hour, WEAF and WJZ, 11 a. m. Benelli's "The Jest" is the Radio Guild play, WJZ, 4:15. John Milton's masque "Comus," with music, will be presented by the BBC from London in the second of the international exchange programs entitled "The Common Heritage," CBS, 4:45.

Mitzi Green, child star, will do imitations of Maurice Chevalier and Sophie Tucker in the Nestle period, WJZ, 8. Mario Chamlee, lyric tenor, is soloist with Leo Reisman's Orchestra, WEAF, 9:30. Louis T. Gruenberg's "The Daniel Jazz," based on the poetry by Vachel Lindsay, will be sung by Colin O'More, tenor, and the Columbia Syphony Orchestra, CBS, 11.

8-8:30—**Nestle Orchestra.** Mitzi Green, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-9—**Cities Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**"Today and Yesterday."** Sketches; soloists; orchestra. CBS to WRR.
9-9:30—**"Friendship Town."** NBC — WJZ transcontinchtal.
9-9:30—**Tescha Seidel, violinist.** Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-9:45—**"To the Ladies"** Tito Guizar; orchestra. CBS to KRLD.
9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Irvin S. Cobb. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Leo Reisman's Orchestra.** Mario Chamlee, soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:45-10—**Gus Van.** Brusiloff's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC.
10-10:15—**"Beau Bachelor."** Sketch; music. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.** NBC WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23

The Prince of Wales will open the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., and then will deliver an address from the balcony of the new building to British and American listeners this morning at 9:15 over the WEAF chain. "Shakespeareana," a network tribute consisting of excerpts from his plays and poetry, with music, will be broadcast over the WEAF network at 3.

The Fisk University Chorus, noted Negro singers, will give a special broadcast in honor of the "Music Festival," an annual observance at the Nashville school, CBS, 9.

8-8:15—**"Laboratory Experiment Series."** CBS transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-8:45—**"Life Stories of Movie Stars."** CBS to KMOX.
8:30-9—**"Dance With Countess D'Orsay."** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Fisk University Chorus.** CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Josef Koestner's Ensemble.** Cyril Pitts; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain.
9-9:30—**Arthur Pryor's Band.** Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-9:45—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**The First Nighter.** "The Inn of the Red Rooks." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**"Snoop and Peep."** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:45—**Columbia Public Affairs Institute.** CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**"Twenty Fingers of Harmony."** Organ and piano. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24

Today: Saint-Saëns and Debussy program by Walter Damrosch in the last of the series of Symphonic Hours, WJZ chain, 1. Leslie Howard and London String Quartet, Yardley, WJZ, 2. José Iturbi, pianist, playing the Grieg "Concerto in A Minor" at the last Philharmonic concert of the season, Hans Lange, conducting, CBS, 3. Alice Ehlers, cymbalon soloist, from Berlin, WEAF chain, 4:30. George Cehanovsky, Metropolitan Opera baritone, G. E. Circle, WEAF, 5:30. Godfrey Ludlow, violinist, WEAF, 7. Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, and orchestra, new time, CBS, 8. Comedy, "S. R. O.—Standing Room Only," in Collier's Hour time, WJZ, 8:15. "L'Heure Exquise," woman's octet, harp and organ program, WEAF, 10:20. Ziegfeld Radio Show, Eddie Dowling, master of ceremonies, new time, CBS, 10:30.

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast from London.** CBS transcontinental.
1-2—**NBC, Symphonic Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
1:45-2:30—**Pop Concert.** Concert orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
2-3:30—**Yardley Program.** Leslie Howard, actor; London String Quartet. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
3-5—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor.** José Iturbi, pianist. CBS transcontinental.
4:30-5—**International Broadcast from Berlin.** Alice Ehlers, cymbalon soloist. NBC—WEAF chain.
5:30-6—**Ann Leaf, organist.** CBS—Dixie network.
5:30-6—**G. E. Circle.** George Cehanovsky, baritone. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6-6:30—**"Quiet Harmonies."** Female trio; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
6:30-7—**"K-7." Secret service stories.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
7-7:15—**Godfrey Ludlow, violinist.** NBC—WEAF to WLS.
7-7:30—**National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.** Talk, "Education and Training for Leisure"; sketch, "The Family Steps Out." CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—**"Orchestra Gems."** Symphony orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF to WLS.
7:45-8—**Theo Karle, tenor. Sorey Orchestra.** CBS—Dixie network.
8-8:30—**Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
8-9—**Rubinoff's Orchestra. George Jessel.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-9:15—**"S. R. O.—Standing Room Only."** Comedy sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-8:45—**Highway Traveler.** CBS to WRR.
8:45-9—**"Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."** CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—**Jack Denny's Orchestra.** Belle Baker, soloist. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—**American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—**Buick Revelers.** Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC — WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—**"Making the Movies."** Burlesque sketch; music. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
10:15-10:30—**"What Would You Do?"** Grantland Rice. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10:15-10:45—**"The Old Singing Master."** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:20-10:45—**"L'Heure Exquise."** Octet, harp, organ. NBC—WEAF.
10:30-11—**Ziegfeld Radio Show.** Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Dance orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p.m.—Fireside Poetry Club.
4:30 p. m.—Corea's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Stories of the Living Great; "Sinclair Lewis."
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—"The Story of Patriot's Day."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Baseball game, Red Sox vs. New York Yankees; Braves Field.
12:00 noon—Stocks; news; farm flashes.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Baseball game—Red Sox vs. New York Yankees.

WBSO, Needham, Mass. (920ke-326m)

3:30-4:00 p. m.—"Good Cheer Service"; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; readings from the Bible and authorized works of Mary Baker Eddy.

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STUDENTS' AIR RATES CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — To encourage student travel by air, the Pan American Airways is offering a 40 per cent reduction in its regular fare, the slashed price affecting the lines of the Mexican Aviation Company, a subsidiary of the larger corporation. Reduced prices will continue into effect until Oct. 15.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (300ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 NBC Songsters.
6:00 NBC, Detectives Black and Blue.
6:15 Job Finding Campaign.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
7:00 Dramatization.
7:15 The Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Boconyland sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Voice of Firestone; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, "Parade of the States"; "Texas"; orchestra; baritone; male glee club.
10:00 WEEI organist.
10:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market.
5:15 Jacqueline Logan, Joseph Santley, Herbert Polesie.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements, pianist.
6:15 Westinghouse Rhythmen.
6:20 NBC, "Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Musical comedy moments.
8:15 "Ginger Boys."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Dramatization."
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements, news.
11:25 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon; salon ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:45 "The Broadwayites"; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:20 Hill Billy George.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Maxwell House Tune Blender"; Lanny Ross.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafter's Symphonettes.
8:45 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud.
9:00 CBS, Orchestra; soloists.
9:15 CBS, "Street Singer."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra; Alice Remsen, contralto.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Enrio Madriguera's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Paul Specht's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-214m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
7:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery presents Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Concert ensemble; Portia Di Giorgio, soprano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Organ Recital, Francis Cronin.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiian Echoes.
9:15 Broadcast from Hotel Statler; Banquet to Harold D. DeCoe, Commander-in-chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, The Boswell Sisters; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.

Wool Tariff Found Of Little Benefit

The tariff of 34 cents a clean pound on wool imports is not benefiting the American woolgrower to the extent intended, according to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston.

The National, representing 35,000 growers throughout the nation, "is committed to a policy of orderly marketing, having for its first consideration protection of reasonable price levels." The organization predicts that wool will again be one of the first commodities to benefit from any sustained business improvement, despite "all the pessimism now rampant."

The grower who can work his way out of this present situation will, in later years, profit from the efforts put forth, strenuous though they were, says the organization.

Village to Step Back And Let Road Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The entire village of Lacey Springs, in southwest Virginia, is going to be moved bodily.

The Valley Turnpike, which is being widened 14 miles west of Luray, in Page County, will necessitate the moving back of much of the property along the road to a distance of five to ten or more feet.

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STIMSON AVOIDS HASTE IN VIEWS ON VITAL ISSUES

Arms Conference Accepts Thesis That Reductions Must Be Gradual

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 18 — European statesmen who had an opportunity to confer with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, over the week-end are wondering when real discussions will begin. Though Mr. Stimson received both Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, in extended private conversations at his château, and, although both of these diplomats were exceedingly eager to discuss various vital matters, both agree that the American Secretary was unreservedly reserved.

Except for the disappointed diplomats, nobody criticizes this method of approach. Mr. Stimson is clearly informing himself before serious discussions, and his first steps were merely to establish contact and break ground.

The American Secretary did not approach the Disarmament Conference today, as the committee of the whole—the general commission—discussed the present and future of disarmament. The issue is whether the treaty now being drafted shall be definitive and final and shall achieve all reduction of armaments in one lump or whether the task shall be accomplished in stages.

The debate seems highly unreal, since nearly everybody agrees that disarmament must be what Mr. Stimson Saturday called "a process instead of an act," in other words, it must be by stages.

But the Germans, Russians, Turks and other more radical disarmers have been pressing for big slashes in armament and to them the admission that the work must be by stages seems damaging.

However, a big majority of the delegates favor beginning the treaty by admitting that the task is incomplete and making provision for successive revisions at the shortest possible intervals.

The resolution under discussion to this effect also pins the treaty upon Article 8 of the League of Nations Covenant, which to some critics lays too great stress on the security thesis. However, on these preliminary points accord appears near, and another session or two should permit the conference to pass on to the more important question of scrapping aggressive weapons.

Giant Sequoias Defy Mere Conversation

(Continued from Page 1)

the reptilian age into the present and forth unto the tomorrow.

"A blessing on thee, friend."

They are huge in bulk, these venerable ones. Their great boles would completely block the average highway; six automobiles set side by side might hide behind the base of one of them; mounted horsemen have driven into their fire-charred interiors; men have lived within their trunks; placed upright in a modern city street, their lowest branches would look into offices of the thirteenth story of average business blocks; the area covered by the root system of any one of them would be sufficient to support a sizable truck garden. Yet they oppress no one with their might and magnitude, but rather appear to reassure by their majesty.

"A blessing on thee, friend."

Many Come to Share Secret

Between the serried battalions of the forest Your American Caravan makes its way, some 200,000 strong each year, to partake of the secret of the Big Trees, and for all of them the Big Trees stretch forth their great limbs with a message of peace.

"A blessing on thee, friend."

Up the Generals' Highway from Fresno or Visalia, by way of the middle branch of the Kaweah River, or along the Mineral King Road from Hammond and the east fork of the Kaweah, nearly 45,000 automobiles in 1931 brought the annual caravan to Sequoia National Park. Other mountain roads led 16,000 other automobiles into General Grant National Park, some 60 miles northwest.

Statistics do not say how many come to see and remain to pray, but the number must be large, for the Big Trees stir emotions deeper than mere admiration. Seeing them imbues one with a consideration of values. It shames arrogance and puts to blush petty aims. The dignity of the Big Trees is cool and calm and friendly, transcending the magnificence of scenic glories with an essence of nobility.

Climbing from the San Joachin Valley to the crest of the Sierras is in itself an experience. In this 20-odd-mile climb the caravan travels in effect, from Mexico well nigh to the arctic circle, for each 1000 feet of altitude offers the equivalent of 400 miles northward. Thus the interested observer may note the changing zones of plant and animal existence as he climbs, while each hairpin turn brings to light new vistas of tumbled heights lit by the glory of California sunlight.

Where Man Becomes a Pygmy

A tourist village sprawls under the canopy of the Big Trees. Giant Forest Lodge; housekeeping facilities; public camp grounds; souvenir stores; meat and grocery stores; eating places; a post office—a busy little community.

And yet the feeling persists that this is but a toy town, with toy figures moving back and forth, toy automobiles running in appointed grooves, toy buildings and toy horses tied to toy hitching posts. The trees dwarf everything; make every human activity seem less important; belittle customary pursuits.

It was John Muir who named it "The Giant Forest," and he named it well. Occupying the heart of the park, on a plateau the altitude of which runs from 5500 to 8000 feet and leads to mountains which soar 11,000 feet into the blue, not only the largest grove of sequoias in the world, but likewise magnificent stands of white fir, incense cedar western yellow pine, red fir, Jeffrey and sugar pine, cover ridges and shoulders and glacier-scooped valleys and afford vast wilderness sanctuary for man as well as bird and beast.

The Mecca of tree enthusiasts is the General Sherman Tree, oldest and largest of earth's living things, which is just around the corner, so to speak, from the village. But the tourist soon discovers scores of sequoias which approach the General Sherman in size; Hundreds which have attained a diameter of more than 10 feet, and literally thousands of seedlings.

Sequoia, a Neat Housekeeper

Wiser members of the caravan find numerous trails to follow on horseback or afoot which lead to unusual objectives through avenues of massive columns.

The sequoias are neat housekepers. Their groves have a landscape appearance. The floors are carpeted with Oriental rugs woven from yellow, needlelike leaves, black humus and green leafmold, and are as spongy as a velvet carpet to the tread. Beds of woodland flowers peer shyly from mossy couches. Giant ferns, rising from bowers of fairy-like gauzes, uncoil their graceful tips.

The russet-red boles of the older sequoias, the vivid green boughs of the youngsters of a mere 100 years or so, catch the slanting sun rays and transmute them into golden toboggan slides on which forest motes volplane from surprising heights among the upper branches to elfin-touched pools of verdure on the forest's floor, while farther vistas are modestly veiled with a thin, smoke-blue haze, borrowed from the Great Smoky Mountains of the South but touched with the gold of the West.

All through this highland the visitor is continually coming upon forest bulks which alter preconceived notions of size. The General Sherman Tree, for instance, the age of which is set anywhere between 4000 and 5000 years, represents impressive figures which require interpretation for a proper grasp of their significance.

Just Try These

Measure out 102.7 feet of string and lay it in a circular pattern on the lawn—if there is a lawn large enough available—and a conception of the base of the General Sherman may be obtained.

Or measure 130 feet in a straight line and the height of the lowest branch from the ground will be indicated. Consider the size of a seven-foot viaduct, for that is the diameter of the largest limb. And then add 143.9 feet to the 130 already laid down and the actual height of the tree may be judged. It is an experiment well worth trying. Take the estimated weight of the tree, 12,334,000 pounds, and figure out how long a train of 20-ton cars would be required to haul the General Sherman away.

But this tree is only one of many patriarchs of the forest. The Abe Lincoln, William McKinley, The President and several others are but slightly less imposing. In the whispering quietude of the Big Trees is a variety of other sequoias of special interest, among which are the Keyhole Tree, the Room Tree with its blackened interior and stairway, the Window Tree, the Black Causeway where the trail lead through a charred tunnel, the Pillars of Hercules, the Broken Arrow, the Chimney Tree, and other individuals and groups which turn the park trails into avenues of successive marvels.

Plenty to Be Learned

But there are many members in Your American Caravan, and each of them will find, if he seeks, some one trail which he will consider his own. He will be aided in this by a staff of competent rangers, or the government pamphlet which is presented on entrance to the park, or sale publications, such as the guidebook, prepared by Mr. Ansel F. Hall of the National Park Service.

Did anyone glimpse Big Feller among the crowd at Bear Hill this afternoon, when the ranger-naturalist gave his daily talk on the poohbears and their mammas and papas who come there to feed? Yea, Big Feller was among the spectators, but his loud plaids were gone, and not once was his voice raised above the multitude.

Have Carlsbad Caverns and Grand Canyon been at work on Big Feller? Or has he, too, perhaps, found a trail leading to the heart of a Big Tree? But wait a little.

Night comes creeping over the High Sierra. It closes distant skyvistas with a velvet curtain. It tiptoes in among the sequoias and draws the shades on cloister and glade. In the public camp grounds the fireflies of many camps begin to glimmer. The forest lays a quieting hand on cheerful groups whose long shadows sprawl away from flickering pools of light to be swallowed up by the night.

Oh ye who speak of nights beneath the stars, pause! Have you yet sat about a camp fire under the sequoias, and seen the amber glow of the spongy bark of living temples? Have you looked down the dim colonnade of a giant pergola and listened to pygmy groups sing half-forgotten songs? have you stood in a venerable Stonehenge of trees and watched Druid shadows dancing in the flames against the panel of night? Has the mystery of antiquity whispered to imagination and painted on the drop curtain of shadows which hangs from the high-vaulted nave of the Big Trees the panorama of 4000 years—years numbered in the growth rings of the tree against which you lean?

Sequoia Almost Indestructible

Every night during the tourist season, at the Giant Forest Lodge, and in the public camp grounds, campfire lectures with community singing, nature and historical talks, led by ranger-naturalists and participated in by the audience, are held under the Big Trees. There is found Big Feller, and the Botany Professor, the spry Gray-Haired Lady of the Out-of-Doors, and the Mail Carrier, and the Banker, the Farmer and the Labor Unionist, the Dude, the Sagebrusher, the Rank Tenderfoot, the Ninety-Day Wonder and the Old Timer.

Tonight the talk is on the forests of California. Ranger-naturalist Blank is explaining the difference between the coast redwoods and the Big Trees.

"The main distinction," he is saying, "is that the redwood, or sequoia sempervirens, often grows from a sprout, whereas the Big Tree, or sequoia gigantea, grows only from seed; while the redwood attains a diameter of about 16 feet on the average, the Big Tree reaches as much as 30 feet in diameter above the root swelling; while the redwood reaches a greater height, is more graceful and grows in heavy forest stands, the Big Tree is more uniformly large, more impressive looking, and grows in apparently isolated groups. The foliage also is different, the redwood resembling the fir or hemlock, but the Big Tree, with its prickly leaves, is more like a cypress."

"The redwood she's a lady, while the Big Tree he's a man," interrupts Big Feller, quoting from the book. "Big Trees," by Mr. Walter Fry. United States Commissioner, Sequoia National Park, and Mr. John R. White, the park superintendent. "I got pretty mad at a man who told me he wouldn't trade a piece of Humboldt County for all of Manhattan Island, but once I saw the redwoods I forgave him."

"And what do you think of the Big Trees, after having seen the redwoods?" asks the ranger.

Big Feller scratches his nose and cocks his eye.

"Well, sir," he finally declares, "that's a tough one to answer, but I'll teil you how it is: the redwoods stir up all the praise in a fellow's vocabulary; but the Big Trees take all the talk out of him."

"How do you account for the longevity of the sequoias?" asks the Gray-Haired Lady of the Out-of-Doors.

"Resistance; defense, and a nature that bows not to defeat," explains the ranger. "Unnumbered fires have swept these forests; lightning has riven many a fine old veteran; human vandals have left their marks—yet the Big Trees live on. We have no record of a sequoia surrendering to mere age. Those that have fallen have succumbed to other agencies.

"The thick armor of reddish bark is almost spongelike in texture, yet it affords a sort of asbestos protection. Fire can scarcely mar it. Insects become discouraged with the tanninlike dust which chokes their drill holes. Cold and frost do not penetrate it.

"And the wood itself, although too soft and brittle for many building purposes, is well-nigh indestructible by natural means. We have hewn through the blackened lichen-covered outer core of ancient logs that have been subjected to the elements of untold centuries and found wood as clean and workable as on the day it fell. Fence posts which have stood in the ground for half a century are still as good as new.

"But the main reason for the trees' enduring qualities is found in the thick,nonresinous sap which oozes out when the tree is wounded and coats the scar with a glossy paint that is anathema to insects and fungi."

Much that has been said of Sequoia National Park is likewise true of General Grant National Park. Although the latter is only four square miles in area, there are more than 260 Big Trees in one grove and the General Grant alone is worth the visit. The park has excellent accommodations, fine facilities for camping and numerous entrancing trails.

But if the visitor wishes an experience which will sadden him while at the same time inducing an everlasting sense of gratitude for the National Park Service, let him drive from the cathedral-like atmosphere of the General Grant Park into the cutover lands of the Converse Basin.

Let him tramp among the monstrous stumps and slash piles and the abomination of desolation left by the greedy axes of the lumbermen and there come upon the lone sentinel guarding the sepulcher of its fallen brethren.

Monument to Park Service

This would be the Boole Tree, named for a lumbering foreman, who at the last was touched by the desecration and left—it is kindly supposed—a living monument to commemorate his sorrow. Somehow it is easy to read heroism into this manly trunk of more than 180 feet base circumference standing alone like a great figure of grief on a neglected battlefield. Somehow it is easy to read compassion in its massive head.

May Your American Caravan, which shares in the loss represented in the wanton waste of Converse Basin, be equally disposed to compassion toward the despoilers of a noble countryside and, returning to the Big Trees, give thanks for the foresighted men whose early labors saved so much majesty for the caravans of the future.

And now pause a moment ere you go. The sun's rays pour through the lattice of wind-swept branches high above and come pattering down in crystal drops of light. A red-shafted flicker dips its tail and plunges head down into its woodsy hole. A towhee calls from an open glade. A stellar jay streaks a sunlit lane with blue. The massive pillars of the sequoias take on a deep red tone, which flows in majestic lines skyward. Whispers — long-articulated — fall from the high-arched canopy of verdure. What is this they are saying?

One cannot be sure. But listen well and with a hushed heart for the Big Trees of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks surely will send you away with greater wisdom for your courtesy.

In the Mariposa Grove in Yosemite National Park a man has put it into words and graven the words on wood as enduring as bronze. So linger yet another moment before going on—for the road is long twixt here and Yosemite.

There is no honking of the horn this time. The Tranquil Lady and the children are waiting quietly. They have become a part of the forest.

Huts Huddle in a Titanic Setting

Top—Southern Pacific Photo Service. Bottom—The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA

Top—Redwood Cabins at Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, California. Bottom—Surveying Party at Work on the Base of the General Grant, One of the Oldest and Largest of the Sequoias.

Sequoia-General Grant Parks

(Prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.)

Superintendent—John R. White, Sequoia National Park, California.

Distinctive Features—Sequoia: Great groves of big trees (sequoia gigantea), many over 200 feet tall, nearly 30 feet in diameter, and more than 2000 years old; General Sherman Tree believed to be the largest and oldest living thing in the world; 625 miles of trails in the High Sierra; Mount Whitney, highest mountain in continental United States. General Grant: Established especially to protect General Grant Tree, second in size to the General Sherman. Thirty-five miles from Sequoia by trail.

Area—Sequoia, 386,560 acres; General Grant, 2536 acres.

Location—The High Sierra country of middle eastern California.

Nearest Cities—Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento, Calif.

Highway Approaches—From San Francisco, United States No. 99 through the San Joaquin Valley to Fresno and Visalia. From Los Angeles, State No. 99 to Bakersfield; from there a choice of Tulare and Visalia or Delano, Porterville and Exeter. To General Grant, same routes—turn off for the park at Fresno.

Main Entrances—Fresno and Visalia to Giant Forest, in Sequoia, and Grant Park Lodge in General Grant. Parks are 63 miles apart by motor road.

Nearest Railway Stations—Exeter, Calif., on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Systems. Motor stage to parks. Overnight train trip from San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Accommodations—Excellent all-year lodges in Sequoia; public camp grounds. Lodges from late May to early September in General Grant; public camp grounds, Use of park headquarters rooms during winter for those who bring lunches.

Price Range—Sequoia: Lodges, including meals, $5 to $8.50 a day, $35 to $59.50 a week; housekeeping cabins from $1.50 a day to $13 a week for 1 person and $27 a week for 5 persons. Free public camp grounds. General Grant practically same as Sequoia.

Automobile License Fee—Sequoia, $1; General Grant, 50 cents.

Outstanding Scenic Points—Sequoia: Trail to summit of Mount Whitney, Hanging Rock Moro Vista, Profile View, Echo Point, Kaweah Vista, Beetle and Sunset Rocks, Tokopah Valley, Colony Mill Ranger Station, and Marble Fork Bridge. General Grant: Panoramic Point, Rocking Rock, Round Meadow, view of San Joaquin Valley, Boole Tree.

Wild Life—Black and brown bears, California mule deer, variety of squirrels. Excellent fishing—rainbow, steelhead, Loch Leven, eastern brook, brown and golden trout.

Season—Both parks open all year. Winter sports.

Best Time to Visit—Forests and wild flowers are at their best in May and June, but altitude makes late summer delightful, and spring and fall in the mountains are always beautiful. Wonderful winter snow scenes. Roads are kept in best possible condition in winter to give travelers to the west coast an opportunity to see the big trees.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

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Mrs. Virginia Willey, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Elsa D. Franck, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Pearl Gearhart, Jersey City, N. J.
Alexander H. Wedelstadt, New York, N. Y.
Arthur L. Bloom, New York, N. Y.
Pauline Ganz, Corona, N. Y.
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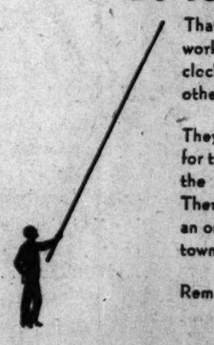
Do You Know



That a lot of people were late for work last week because the kitchen clock—or the mantel clock—or some other clock—was slow?

They ought to call CAPitol 1000 for the correct time. Night or day, the service is waiting for you. There is no charge except that for an ordinary telephone call to downtown Boston.

Remember, it's CAPitol 1000.

CANNON'S STAND ON BYRD SCHEME DIVIDES OPINION

Proposal for Dry Law Vote Held Political Move to Quiet Wets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Prohibition opinion in the capital was in process of formation Saturday over the backing given by Bishop James Cannon Jr., militant dry leader, to the Byrd referendum plan, in a speech at Richmond yesterday.

Few dry officials were prepared to give direct comment, pending further study, but in the main opinion seemed divided. One group took the view expressed by Dr. Arthur J. Barton, chairman of the National Association of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, speaking from the same platform as Dr. Cannon, that he was "unalterably and forever opposed to any proposal to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment."

Another strong dry group took the view here that the proposal advanced by former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, a dry, was a piece of astute political strategy, which gave the wets what they professed they wanted, without the prospect of their gaining from it.

Governor Byrd, at the Jefferson Day dinner of the Democrats here, proposed a constitutional amendment which would permit Congress, by a two-thirds vote, to place the Eighteenth Amendment before the people at a popular election, each state to vote as a unit and three-fourths of the states necessary to make the change.

Some dry leaders here feel that they should resist any move to permit the dry law to come up in any way whatsoever. Another group feels that the wets could not conceivably win under the proposal and that it would be better tactics to let the two political parties write something of the sort into their platforms, while concentrating actively on law enforcement.

As one spokesman for the latter group put it, a majority of Congressmen and politicians now want some way out of the existing controversy, while it is certain that the Democratic platform and possibly the Republican platform will have some sort of a referendum plank included.

If the parties adopted the Byrd scheme it would close the controversy temporarily, permit politicians to extricate themselves from an embarrassing predicament, and at the same time, give the wets no advantage. The basis of this last argument is the firm conviction that the country would vote dry if given the opportunity to vote.

Undoubtedly Bishop Cannon's statement is of considerable importance since his reputation as a militant dry leader is nation-wide, and it will carry with it a number of other dry spokesmen. Coming just before a presidential election, its importance may be increased. The Bishop apparently was not in consultation over his proposal with other dry units before making it.

Planes to Go as Near Sun as Possible To Study Total Eclipse Next Summer

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Natural science will take advantage of a 99-second total eclipse of the sun Aug. 31 to check up on Dr. Albert Einstein's theory of astral light deflection.

Elaborate plans for the test, which will utilize all modern equipment possible with airplanes and balloons taking a major part, were announced by Northwestern University.

When the moon's shadow wipes out the sun's light for the brief moment, balloons carrying aerological instruments and airplanes bearing additional delicate recording equipment will be ready to meet the occasion over Fryburg, Maine.

Fryburg, said Dr. Oliver Justin Lee, associate professor of astronomy, was chosen because forecasts indicate most favorable weather conditions will prevail there.

It will be the first time, Dr. Lee said, that natural science has ever undertaken to determine what happens to atmospheric pressure and temperature during an eclipse and, if plans materialize, one of the astral expedition's planes will climb 30,000 feet where clouds or haze won't interfere.

The full eclipse will sweep down from the arctic region across the Province of Quebec and the northeastern corner of the United States and out over the Atlantic at Cape Cod.

And while Chicagoans will see only three-quarters of it, they're not a bit jealous. For right now the Adler Planetarium is giving previews of the whole solar show in its artificial sky.

GUDE WINMILL TRADING CORP.

NEW YORK, April 18 — Gude Winmill Trading Corp. report for the quarter ended March 31, states book value March 31 was $34.22 a share (in form of voting trust certificates). On Dec. 31, 1931, book value was $32.91 a share.

EFFECTIVE APRIL 24

Broadway Limited *begins* 18-hour *schedule to* Chicago

CLIPPING two hours from her already fast running time, the famous Broadway Limited will leave New York next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 Standard Time on her maiden trip under her new schedule of only 18 hours.

In conjunction with her faster schedule, The Broadway will be equipped with latest type Pullmans, club car, specially trained chefs, private bedrooms, lounge and observation car, valet, maid, barber, train secretary and stock market reports.

The trip to Chicago will be, even more than at present, the last word in travel luxury, as well as one of the fastest scheduled distance runs in the world.

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Extra Fares Abolished

On all Pennsylvania trains (except for a special service charge of ten dollars on The Broadway), extra fares will be entirely abolished with the inauguration of the new schedules on April 24.

Six flyers, making the trip in approximately 21 hours, will supplement The Broadway's service from New York to Chicago, at no extra fare. The American and "Spirit of St. Louis" still lead a fleet to St. Louis, now without extra fare.

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THE GOLDEN ARROW
Lv. New York ..... 5.00 P. M. Daylight Saving Time
Ar. Chicago ..... 1.00 P. M. Daylight Saving Time

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THE LIBERTY LIMITED
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OLYMPIC TEAM RUNNERS' GOAL

First Eligible Finisher to Be One of U. S. Representatives

The steady rhythmic thud, thud, thud of human feet pounding the dirt and macadam roads from near Lucky Rock Manor in Hopkinton to the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse on Exeter Street, Boston, marking the thirty-fifth annual American Marathon run under the auspices of the B. A. A. will take place tomorrow. Foremost of the many features shrouding the traditional contest is the fact that this 1932 affair also serves as a United States Olympic tryout.

B. A. A. Marathons are recognized as the big event of long distance foot racing in the United States and only the Olympic title itself is more cherished to a Marathoner. The B. A. A. Marathon was not the first in this country, however, for the Knickerbocker A. C. of New York preceded the local club by a few months in the year 1896 over a course from Stamford, Conn., to Williams Bridge, N. Y. Early in 1897 the B. A. A. run made its début, finishing in Irvington Oval, where Technology Chambers now stand, and with one exception it has continued annually since. The exception occurred in 1918, during the World War, when a team race run in relay form replaced the event. This was conducted by the B. A. A.

The distance of the course, 26 miles, 385 yards, conforms with the Olympic conditions which take their requirements from the ancient Grecian historical run from the Plain of Marathon to Athens by the soldier runner, Pheidippides, bearing news of victory in 490 B. C. As in other Marathons to be held later as Olympic tryouts, the first native born, or naturalized, American citizen to finish tomorrow will be selected as a member of the United States 1932 Olympic Marathon team to race against the best available from other nations this summer at the Xth Olympiad to be held in California.

International Interest

The signal honor that rewards the United States born or naturalized citizen has naturally created more interest than usual. With the United States contenders will be runners, hoping by their showing in this race tomorrow, to represent Finland and Denmark. These runners, with several entrants from Canada, tinge the race with sufficient international flavor to make interest almost world-wide. The total number of entries is 258.

Eclipsing all runners from a spectator's viewpoint will be two individuals—Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., and James P. Henigan of Medford. De Mar has won the B. A. A. event seven times and Henigan, although he tried on 11 other occasions, did not win until last year and his local popularity has never been questioned. De Mar's prominence is world wide.

For international interest there are Paul de Bruyn of the German-American A. C., New York, present German Marathon champion, who will represent his country in the Olympics this summer regardless of the outcome tomorrow; William Ritola of New York, Willie Kyronen, Karl Y. Koski and Hugo Kauppinen of the Finnish-American A. C. of New York and likely winners of the team trophy. Canada has sent an allotment of runners as has Chicago, while Anders Y. H. Andersen of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, hopes to be chosen for Denmark. He has been in Canada only three years and ran his first Marathon a while ago, finishing third to Harold N. Webster and Johnny Miles.

Favored Runners

There are some other former winners of the event running tomorrow along with representatives and strong teams from New York and Canada not mentioned, but a few names could be noted that are almost certain to figure well up in the list of finishers, and possibly one of them might be the 1932 victor, such as Carl W. A. Linder of the B. A. A., Albert R. "Whitey" Michelsen and W. J. "Bill' Kennedy of Cygnet A. C., Port Chester, N. Y., Fred Ward, Max Lamp and Harvey Frick of the Millrose A. A., New York.

Four former winners are entered, De Mar, victor in 1911, 1922-23-24-27-28 and 1930; Henigan, 1931 winner; Bill Kennedy, winner in 1917, and Linder, winner in 1919. Second-place men and the year who are entered tomorrow follow: Fred Ward, 1931; Kyronen, 1930; and Koski, 1929 and 1927. Koski, Kyronen, Kennedy, De Mar and Linder have also finished third.

The runners will travel over the same course as last year, starting at Lucky Rock Manor in Hopkinton, to Ashland, and on a straight road through South Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Newton Lower Falls, to the Boulevard which points directly through the Newtons, Chestnut Hill, leaving the reservoir on the right, then Beacon Street to Commonwealth Avenue right into Exeter Street, and finish at the B. A. A. clubhouse. Starting at noon, when George V. Brown fires the signal gun, the runners are expected to finish any time after 2:30 o'clock unless a new record is made, when the winner might come in before 2:30.

Prizes will be given to the first eight men and a souvenir to the next 25 who finish after the prize winners. A special team trophy will be awarded to the club whose first three athletes to finish score the least number of points on the basis of cross-country run scoring—first place counting one; second place, two; third place, three, etc.

Added prizes to the winner will be a laurel wreath from Athens and a medal commemorating the origin of the Marathon run. They will be presented annually by the Grecian Tradition Society, a national organization. The presentation will be made by Capt. George Demeter of Boston, president of the Grecian Society.

Yale Trio Beats Los Nanduces

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 18— (AP)—Yale University's powerful team rode roughshod over the high-goal Los Nanduces combination, United States open champions, Saturday night to remain in the running for the 1932 open indoor polo title. The score was 9½ to 6½.

The victory gave Yale a chance to tie for the title if Los Nanduces defeats Winston F. C. Guest's Optimists in the final game Tuesday night. The Optimists won their second game of the round robin when the riding club forfeited their match Saturday night. As a result, the Optimists enter the final game with two victories while Yale and Los Nanduces have broken even in their two contests.

Los Nanduces, a 25-goal combination with Gerard Smith at No. 1, Cyril R. Harrison at No. 2 and Lieut. McDonald D. Jones Jr. at back, were the favorites to defeat the Blue, but they were no match for the 21-goal Yale trio.

Led by Lawrence A. Baldwin, the collegians spurted into an early lead and then, with J. P. Mills playing a great game at back, warded off a determined but futile rally by the champions in the closing periods. The summary:

YALE	LOS NANDUCES
No. 1—L. A. Baldwin	Gerard Smith
No. 2—M. G. Phipps	C. R. Harrison
Back—J. P. Mills	Lt. McD. D. Jones Jr.

Score—Yale University 9½, Los Nanduces 6½. Goals—Baldwin 6, Mills 4, Phipps 3 for Yale; Smith 6, Jones 2, Harrison for Los Nanduces. Fouls—Phipps 4, Mills 2. Baldwin for Yale; Harrison 3, Smith 2 for Los Nanduces. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

After forfeiting all of their games played in the indoor polo championships the Riding Club, with Earl A. S. Hopping and E. W. Hopping, rode out to defeat the Optimists 12 to 5½ in an exhibition game Saturday night.

With the game won before the Optimists went onto the field, Winston Guest, the nation's ranking indoor player, did not play, sending out a low-goal combination with Edwin Ford at No. 1, Stewart B. Iglehart at No. 2 and Warren Sackman at back. E. W. Hopping and W. H. Nicholls Jr. led the Riding Club attack, scoring five goals each, the majority in the last two periods when the weakened Optimists proved no match for the Hopping combination.

The two teams originally were scheduled to meet in a championship game of the round-robin series. A controversy in indoor polo circles over the eligibility of Nicholls, however, resulted in the Riding Club defaulting Saturday night's contest and the game which they lost to Los Nanduces earlier in the season. Nicholls has been riding with the Pennsylvania Military College trio. The summary:

RIDING CLUB	OPTIMISTS
No. 1—E. W. Hopping	Edwin Ford
No. 2—W. H. Nicholls Jr.	S. B. Iglehart
Back—A. S. Hopping	Warren Sackman

Score—Riding Club 12, Optimists 5½. Goals—Hopping Sr. 5, Nicholls 5, Hopping Jr. 2 for Riding Club; Ford 3, Iglehart 2, Sackman for Optimists. Fouls—Ford for Optimists. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Butler 101, Indiana S. T. 35.
Clemson 70, Presbyterians 56.
DePauw 81 1-3, Earlham 44 2-3.
Johns Hopkins 78½, Gettysburg 47½.
Louisiana State 69, Alabama 43.
North Carolina 65, Annapolis 61.
Oklahoma 71 2-3, Kansas State 59 1-3.
Southern California 91½, Olympic Club 39½.
South Carolina 80, Furman 51.
Swarthmore 68 2-3, Delaware 57 1-3.
Syracuse 6, Onondaga 6.
Tulane 61, Mississippi State 51.
Vanderbilt 70, Kentucky 47.

TILDEN DEFEATS NUSSLEIN

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., April 18 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden defeated Hans Nusslein of Germany, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3, in an exhibition professional tennis match here yesterday. In doubles, Nusslein and Ronan Najuch defeated Tilden and Albert Burke of France, in a one-set match, 6—4.

FORMER MARATHON WINNERS

	H.	M.	S.
1897—J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	2	55	10
1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass.	2	42	
1899—L. J. Brignoli, Cambridge, Mass.	2	54	38
1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	44 2-5
1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	23 3-5
1902—S. A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	43	
1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass.	2	41	29 4-5
1904—Michael Spring, New York, N. Y.	2	38	4 2-5
1905—Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	2	38	25 2-5
1906—Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. A.	2	45	45
1907—Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	2	24	24
1908—T. P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	33	43 1-5
1909—Henri Renaud, Nashua, N. H.	2	53	36 4-5
1910—F. L. Cameron, Amherst, N. S.	2	28	52 2-5
1911—C. H. De Mar, North Dorchester A. A.	2	21	39 3-5
1912—M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	21	18 1-5
1913—Fritz Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2	25	14 4-5
1914—James Duffy, Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2	25	1 1-5
1915—E. O. Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	2	31	41 1-5
1916—A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	2	27	16 2-5
1917—W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. & S. C., New York, N. Y.	2	28	37 1-5
1919—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2	29	13 2-5
1920—Peter Trivoulides, New York, N. Y.	2	29	31
1921—F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	18	57 3-5
1922—C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club	†2	18	10
1923—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	23	47 2-5
1924—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	29	40 1-5
1925—C. L. Meller, Illinois A. C.	2	33	3-5
1926—J. C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S.	†2	25	40 2-5
1927—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	40	22 1-5
1928—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	37	7 4-5
1929—J. C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	†2	33	8 4-5
1930—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	34	48 1-5
1931—J. P. Henigan, North Medford Club	2	46	40 4-5

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile 205-yard course run in 1924, 1925 and 1926. ‡Record for present course of 25 miles 385 yards.

CHICAGO AND YANKS HITTING

Both Clubs Show Power With Bats—A's Take the Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Chicago	4	2	.667
New York	2	1	.667
Washington	3	2	.600
Detroit	3	2	.600
Cleveland	2	3	.400
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Boston	0	4	.000

RESULTS APRIL 16

New York 14, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 2.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 2 (12 innings).

RESULTS APRIL 17

Philadelphia 11, Washington 3.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.
New York at Boston (postponed).

The all-round play and hitting of the Chicago White Sox, and the powerful bats of the New York Yankees, featured the first week of play in the American League. The standing today shows the Philadelphia Athletics in first place, and Chicago and New York tied for second. Washington and Detroit are tied for fourth, with Cleveland sixth and St. Louis seventh. The Boston Red Sox have been unable to win a game.

The White Sox, with improved pitching, hard hitting and a recruit by the name of Carey Selph playing brilliant ball at third base, held the lead until the A's forged ahead by virtue of victories on Saturday and Sunday. The Sox found the Browns easy to beat in their first series and then divided with the Indians. The champions lost their opener and then began a winning streak which has extended to three games. Earnshaw was driven out of the box in his first attempt, but he came back Sunday to defeat the Senators.

The Yankees scored 34 runs during the week, nine more than the White Sox, whose record was second best. Ruth has pounded the ball from theopening day,as have Gehrig, Byrd and Chapman. Byrd especially has pleased Manager Joe McCarthy. The young man has forced the veteran Earl Combs to the bench with his hard hitting and remarkable all-round playing.

Washington, with Manush playing the leading rôle, started off at a fast pace. Three times the Senators defeated the Red Sox before stopped by the A's. After losing their opener to Cleveland in 11 innings, the Detroit Tigers registered three triumphs. St. Louis and the Indians have had their good and bad days.

The Red Sox dropped all three games to the Senators by close scores. The first went 10 innings in Washington the second was won in the ninth, and the third was a pitchers' battle with the final score 2 to 0.

PENNSYLVANIA AND PRINCETON TRIUMPH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., April 18—Pennsylvania, Intercollegiate Baseball League champion, defeated Cornell, 8 to 2, on Franklin Field here Saturday, in the first 1932 league game for either team. Cornell opened the scoring with two runs in the second inning, but Penn relieved its starting pitcher with John Powhida, who ended the Red and White rally and held the visitors to three hits for the balance of the game. Penn scored its eight runs in five innings. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	0	x	8	9	2
Cornell	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Jackson, Powhida and Trerotola; Sereysky, Stevens and Grant, Terry. Umpires—Livingston and Wasner. Time—2h. 26m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18—In a loosely played Intercollegiate Baseball League game, Princeton defeated Dartmouth, 12 to 9, here Saturday. The Tigers totaled 12 hits and Dartmouth registered 13 with six errors recorded against the victors and three against the Green. Five pitchers saw action. Henry Barber, Dartmouth first baseman, led the hitting with four in six times at bat including a triple. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	1	0	2	5	1	0	3	0	x	12	12	6
Dartmouth	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	9	13	5

Batteries—Bowman, Kammer, Samuels and Eno; Miller, Boisseau and McHugh. Weeman. Umpires—McDevitt and McBride. Time—2h. 50m.

CALIFORNIA WINS SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., April 18—The University of California baseball team staged a ninth-inning rally, scoring three runs, to defeat Stanford University, 5 to 4, in the deciding game of the annual series April 16. Four hits and two walks gave the margin of victory to the Bears after the Indians had gained a two-run lead in the first half of the ninth. William Peterson, California pitcher, allowed nine hits, but struck out 10 men, holding a lead over Stanley Anderson '34 of Stanford, who also allowed nine hits, but scored only three strikeouts. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
California	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	5	9	3
Stanford	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—	4	9	1

Batteries—Peterson and Smith; Anderson and Livermore. Umpires—Young and Borda.

INDIAN TEAM TO ENTER AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—India's great field hockey team, which went through the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam without being scored upon, will participate in the Xth Olympiad here this summer, the Los Angeles organizing committee was informed today. The team from India scored 29 goals in defeating Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland and Holland to win the title.

BOB CARY WINS AUTO RACE

OAKLAND, Calif., April 18 (AP)—Bob Cary, Indianapolis, averaged 91.505 miles an hour to break the American dirt track record and won the 100-mile automobile race at the Oakland Speedway Saturday. His time for the distance was 1h. 5m. 24⅛s. Ernie Triplett, Belvedere, Calif., finished second and Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis, third.

QUALIFYING PLAY JUNE 13

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18 (AP)—The United States Golf Association announced Saturday night qualifying competition in the national amateur public links championship tournament must be held during the two weeks starting June 13. The tournament will be held on the Shawnee golf course in Louisville, July 19 to 23.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Cornell 9, Syracuse 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Swarthmore 1.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Lafayette 6, Bucknell 0.

Allison Defeats Vines in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 18—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, succeeded John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., as North and South tennis singles champion Saturday, when he defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., United States grass and clay court champion, in a five-set final at the Pinehurst Country Club, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1. Van Ryn was defeated in the semi-finals.

Mrs. Van Ryn captured the women's singles final by defeating Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston, 6—4, 6—1. Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., succeeds Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., who did not defend.

The men's doubles title went to Allison and Van Ryn, defending champions. They defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff of New York and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Hilleary and Dr. McCauliff delphia and Miss Rice won the women's doubles championship by defeating Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Ann Page of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Hilleary and Mr. McCauliff won from Mrs. Van Ryn and Fitz-Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia in winning the mixed doubles championship. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Allison defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff New York, and J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Miss Rice defeated Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Ann Page, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Hilleary and Dr. McCauliff defeated Mrs. Van Ryn and Fitz-Eugene Dixon, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

MIDSHIPMEN WIN FROM PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy's eight-oared crew, with only one of the Poughkeepsie champions in the shell, defeated Princeton University by a scant length over a mile-and-three-quarters-course on Lake Carnegie Saturday to open the eastern rowing season. Navy's time was 9m. 15s.

With a strong wind blowing down the course, causing a half-hour delay in the start, Princeton picked up a quarter-length lead at the start but could not hold it.

The Midshipmen, rowing their first race for the new Navy head coach, Charles (Buck) Walsh, sprinted through the first mile, piling up a length and a half advantage. Princeton, another new crew with a new coach, Gordon Sikes, came last through the last three quarters, cutting a half length from Navy's advantage.

Princeton's time was 9m. 19s. The course record for the distance is 8m. 35 4-5s., made by Princeton in defeating California in 1921.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE WINS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (AP)—As Clyde W. Schotzbarger set the pace, the nimble sons of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College won the New England A. A. A. U.'s senior gymnastic championships held here Saturday night. Schotzbarger gained one first place, shared another and annexed a second place. Springfield scored 29 points. Massachusetts Institute of Technology trailed with 14. Dartmouth College's 10 points gave it third position. S. R. Knapp, former Tech captain, alone of the outsiders placed. The closest competition of the night developed in the parallel bars, won by Eric A. Ericson of M. I. T. The Engineer scored 607 points to shade Schotzbarger, who collected one point less. Tasuke Yuasa, Japanese student at Springfield College, set a N. E. A. A. A. U. record when he negotiated the rope climb in 6.9s.

PING PONG IN SEMIFINALS

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Abraham Krakauer, 18-year-old New York University student, "stole the show" at the United States Amateur ping pong championship Saturday. Krakauer won two matches, the first against the highly touted seeded favorite, Wen-Ching Lo of Peiping, China, 21—14, 18—21, 21—11, 21—16, and the second from William Weinberg, New York, 21—23, 21—16, 16—21, 21—10, 21—10. Coleman Clark of Chicago, James Jacobson, New Rochelle, N. Y., and W. Chester Wells Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y., were the other three who reached the semifinals along with Krakauer.

NEW RIFLE CLUB

WASHINGTON, April 18—The Commonwealth Rifle and Pistol Club of Boston has been issued a charter by the National Rifle Association, according to announcement made at the headquarters of the association here. The officers of the new club are: Capt. Ralph A. Doane, president; John R. C. McBeath, vice-president; Private Joseph G. Meade, secretary; Sergt. Edward A. MacKay, treasurer, and Capt. Arthur E. Spooner, executive officer. The club is one of about 2800 active rifle shooting clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

MISS LYFORD BETTERS RECORD

Dorothy Lyford of the Boston Swimming Association bettered the world's record for the standing broad jump for women when she won the New England junior title in that event at the women's indoor track meet held at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday night, for the benefit of the Olympic Games fund. Her winning jump was 8ft. 6⅞in. The record is 8ft. 5½in., held by Miss Holliday of Great Britain and Louise Stokes of the Onetora Club, Malden.

KEITH GLEDHILL ADVANCES

HONOLULU, T. H. April 18 (AP)—Keith E. Gledhill, United States intercollegiate tennis champion, defected Jack Clemenger, Australia, tennis player, 6—0, 6—4, in the fourth round of the men's singles of the mid-Pacific invitational tournament yesterday. The California star and Robert Hoogs of Honolulu entered the semifinals of the men's doubles, defeating Setsui Nakano and Richard Pond, 6—2, 6—0.

VERMONT ELECTS PIRES

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 18 (AP)—Frank Pires '33 of Brooklyn, has been elected captain of the University of Vermont basketball team for next year.

COLLEGE CHESS RESULT

Columbia 3½, Rutgers 1½.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

PHILLIES MAKE A GOOD START

Giants Are Behind After the First Week of League Play

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Chicago	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
Boston	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
New York	1	3	.250

RESULTS APRIL 16

Boston 5, New York 4.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago at St. Louis (postponed).

RESULTS APRIL 17

New York 6, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 0 (11 innings).
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.

The first week of play in the National League went along in a smooth fashion, with perhaps one or two upsets. Philadelphia has possession of the lead, undisputed, while the Chicago Cubs are close behind. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, and Boston are closely bunched in third place, and the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants bring up the rear.

Perhaps the most disappointing of all was the unimpressive start made by John McGraw's Giants. The Phillies opened against the New York club at the Polo Grounds by winning two straight. Then the Braves came along and increased the streak to three before the McGraw forces could get into the victory column. Saturday's triumph by the Braves was a sad exhibition of baseball, as the Giants made eight errors. However, on Sunday the New Yorkers settled down to business and young Hal Schumacher pitched a two-hit victory over Boston.

The Phillies looked strong in their début at the Polo Grounds. Burt Shotton has started his club off on the right foot and it will be troublesome from now on. Ed Holly, a right-hander from Kansas City, shut out the Dodgers Sunday with five hits, which means added pitching strength for the Phillies.

The Cubs lost their first game, but since then have been sailing along smoothly. Hornsby has expressed his satisfaction with two youngsters, Billy Herman and Stanley Hack, who have made good in his infield. The Reds are much stronger than they were last season and as soon as Hafey gets into uniform, the club will be even more powerful. Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and Boston have had their good and bad days since the opening of the campaign.

The standing shows the Cardinals down near the bottom, but as all the clubs are closely bunched, this means little. Jimmy Collins has just about made the fans forget about Hafey. A great young ball player, this Collins, and one who would make good no matter where he was called upon to play.

BRIDGEPORT AWARDED TOURNEY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (AP)—Bridgeport was awarded the annual tournament of the New England Public Golf Association at the annual meeting of that body here Saturday. The event will take place July 11, the same relative date as last year, when Springfield had the tourney. New Haven was admitted to membership, making an eight-team circuit, and it was voted to send invitations to Lynn, Portland, Maine, New Britain and Meriden to join next season, with the possibility of forming two divisions and holding two tournaments. Dr. T. C. McSheehy of Worcester was unanimously reelected president of the association, and he stated that this will be his final year in that position. J. L. Dunn of Bridgeport and J. C. Quinn of Worcester were named first and second vice-presidents, with D. S. MacCallum of Boston reelected secretary and treasurer.

COACHES REGISTER PROTEST

EVANSTON, Ill., April 18 (AP)—Coaches from colleges and high schools of 10 states protested Saturday against a revenue bill now before Congress which would place a 10 per cent tax on gate receipts of college and school athletic contests. The coaches, meeting at a "coaching clinic" at Northwestern University, adopted a resolution criticizing the proposed tax and forwarded it to the Senate Finance Committee. The resolution said athletics in colleges "are generally considered to be educational in character." Certain branches of athletics are unprofitable in many colleges, it was said, and the colleges are responsible for debts contracted by the athletic departments. The two-day meeting of coaches was concluded by a football game between two Northwestern teams, the varsity defeating the second team by 25 to 6.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 10, Western Maryland 2.
Cornell 3, Princeton 2.
Johns Hopkins 16, Swarthmore 3.
Rutgers 25, Lehigh 0.
Springfield 3, Tufts 1.
St. John's (Md.) 5, Alumni 0.
Syracuse 6, Onondago 6.
West Point 8, Dartmouth 1.
Yale 3, Pennsylvania 2.

GONZALES LOWERS RECORD

HAVANA, April 18 (AP)—Rufino Gonzales, Cuban open golf champion who recently competed in Florida tournaments, cut four strokes off the Havana Country Club course record yesterday. Gonzales toured the course with a 32 going out and a 34 coming home for 66. The former course record of 70 was held jointly by Johnny Farrell and Antonio Carillo.

CUBAN TENNIS FINALS

HAVANA, April 18 (AP)—Gustavo Vollmer won the Cuban amateur tennis championship for the fourth straight year Saturday, defeating Ricardo Morales, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Señorita Nena Suarez defeated Señorita Zoila Rodriguez, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, to win the women's title.

Maj.-Gen. W. R. Smith Awarded Major 'A'

By the Associated Press

West Point, N. Y., April 18

A MAJOR "A" in football was awarded yesterday to Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, retiring superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Cadet John M. Price, last year's captain, presented Major-General Smith with a gold football similar to those awarded letter men on the squad in recognition of the keen support the superintendent had given army athletics, especially football.

General Smith will be placed on the retired list on April 30 after 44 years of service. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1892.

DOOLEY RE-ELECTED CAN-AM PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Judge James E. Dooley was reelected president of the Canadian-American Hockey League at a meeting of the board of governers here yesterday.

The president was authorized to make a complete revision of the constitution and was named to represent the organization at the meeting of organized hockey leagues in Toronto next month. Selection of referees for next season also was left in Judge Dooley's hands.

The treasurer's report showed the most successful season in the history of the circuit.

Attending the meeting were Charles F. Adams and Art Ross, representing Boston; Louis Pierie and Jean Dubuc of Providence; George B. Stebbins, Springfield; Nathan Podoloff and Martin Shenke, New Haven; George C. Funk, Bronx H. C.; Rudolph Fried, W. Fred Ward and Herb Gardiner of Philadelphia.

MRS. HELEN GAZZOLA SECOND IN SINGLES

ST. LOUIS, April 18 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Gazzola of Cleveland, Ohio, rolled up a score of 619 last night in the singles play of the women's tournament to take second position in the all-events, with a total of 1772. She previously had made a score of 608 in the team play and 545 in the doubles.

Marie Warmbier of Chicago still holds the all-events lead, with a total of 1807.

Mrs. Margaret Frank and Mrs. Edith Kirg of Chicago took the lead in the doubles play by making a score of 1218 and smashing the previous record of 1186 set by Bee Ramsay and Helen Foell, also of Chicago, who dropped into second place in the doubles.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 11, Western Maryland 5.
Brown 7, Boston 4.
California 3, Stanford 1.
C. C. N. Y. 4, Rutgers 3.
Columbia 4, Harvard 3.
Defiance 7, Concordia 0.
Drexel 8, Ursinus 6.
Fordham 5, Manhattan 4.
Franklin 1, De Pauw 0.
Gettysburg 13, Mt. St. Mary's 4.
Indiana 3, Xavier 2.
Kansas 9, Kansas State 3.
Lafayette 5, Yale 4.
Lake Forest 11, Elmhurst 3.
Michigan State 6, St. Viator 1.
Muhlenberg 16, Haverford 4.
N. C. State 3, Duke 1.
Notre Dame 3, Chicago 0.
Ohio 9, Marshall 5.
Ohio State 8, Otterbein 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 2.
Penn State 9, Swarthmore 8.
Princeton 12, Dartmouth 9.
Providence 14, Lowell T. S. 2.
R. I. State 16, Northeastern 5.
Springfield (E. L.) 11, Holy Cross 3.
Temple 13, Delaware 4.
Villanova 6, New York 3.
Wabash 14, Ball Teachers 13.
West Point 19, Bucknell 2.
Western State 8, Wisconsin 7.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	12	2	.857
Sacramento	10	4	.714
Hollywood	9	5	.643
Portland	7	7	.500
Oakland	6	8	.429
Los Angeles	5	9	.357
Seattle	5	9	.357
Missions	2	12	.143

RESULTS APRIL 17

Seattle 7, Oakland 2.
Seattle 4, Oakland 0.
San Francisco 7, Missions 4.
Missions 9, San Francisco 3.
Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 6, Portland 3.
Portland 10, Sacramento 5.

RESULTS APRIL 16

Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 4, Seattle 3.
Oakland 3, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 9, Portland 8.

AMHERST GOLF STARTS MAY 4

AMHERST, Mass., April 18 (AP)—Three veterans are available for the Amherst College golf team, whose season opens May 4 against Bowdoin. Captain Trainor, Cooper and Fort are the letter men and there are several strong candidates for the other place. Home matches will be played on The Orchards Club course, South Hadley. The schedule: May 4—Bowdoin, 5—Colgate, 7—Boston College, 10—Boston University, 12—Holy Cross at Worcester, 13—Union at Schenectady, 19—Worcester Tech, 20—Tufts at Boston, 24—Wesleyan at Middletown, 28—Williams.

ALAN SMITH WINS GOLF FINAL

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 18 (AP)—Alan Smith, Asheville golfer, wearing the colors of the University of North Carolina golf team, Saturday won the annual Dogwood tournament of the Sedgefield Country Club by defeating Earl M. Stokes Jr. of Louisville, member of the Duke University team, 2 up.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Yale 9½, Los Nanduces 6½.

ARGENTINA SITE OF POLO TOURNEY

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 18 (AP)—The polo championship tournament of the Americas will be played in Argentina this fall on dates yet to be decided, Louis F. Stoddard of New York, chairman of the United States Polo Association, said today.

Mr. Stoddard said Carleton F. Burke of Los Angeles, "father of West Coast polo," will select the United States team, which will sail from New York in September.

Eight players are being considered. They are: Winston F. C. Guest and M. G. (Mike) Phipps of Meadowbrook, L. I., Eric C. Pedley, Elmer Boeseke and Lindsey Howard of the Midwick Country Club here, Cecil Smith, Texas polo star, and two others not yet named.

Tommy Hitchcock, who led the quartet which vanquished an Argentine team in 1928 and fostered the international competition, is not expected to go this year because of business duties.

Mr. Stoddard said the United States team probably will be rated 30 goals, and that Capt. Wesley White of Midwick will go to the matches as umpire.

Hoover Defended In North Carolina

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 18 (AP)—Delegates to the state Republican convention stood and cheered for several minutes Thursday when Mr. George M. Pritchard of Asheville, the keynote speaker, referred to the "matchless leadership of President Hoover." Praising the President, Mr. Pritchard, a former member of Congress, said there never had been a "more maligned statesman" than Mr. Hoover.

The speaker drew another round of applause with a defense of prohibition. He predicted Governor Roosevelt of New York would be the Democratic presidential nominee, and described him as a "wringing wet." Roosevelt, he said, openly advocates repeal and the State's Democratic leaders remain silent "in seven languages."

Mr. Clifford Frazier, a lawyer and Quaker of Greensboro, was nominated for Governor of North Carolina on a "bone dry" platform by the convention Thursday after a proposal for a plank favoring state control of liquor was hissed down.

STANFORD WINS ATHLETIC MEET

Defeats

Influence of Humane Work Observed by 17th Be Kind to Animals Anniversary

Courtesy of Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to The Christian Science Monitor. Cat Picture at Left—Wide World. Lower Horse Picture at Right—H. Armstrong Roberts.

Beginning With Lower Left—Work Horses Provided With Watering Troughs. Cats Given Good Food at Home for Strays in Paris, France. A Thought for City Pigeons in Mexico. Intelligent Care of Wild Animals (Antelope) by Federal Authorities in National Parks. The Dog Watches Over His Playmate. Pets Teach Children to Be Gentle. Bossy Rewarded for Her Daily Coöperation. M. S. P. C. A. Christmas Dinner and Blankets for Boston Work Horses. Home for the Retired.

Mrs. Fiske's Letter

The rodeo as presented in the western United States continues to be so filled with cruelty, and its promoters so blinded by the interests of big business, says Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, who is the directing worker in this field under the auspices of the humane societies, that the following letter by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, written a short time before her passing a few months ago, is considered most pertinent and timely.

My dear Young Friends:

My last and one of my most important deeds as I conclude my professional tour is to address this letter to you which I wish you to read and re-read until you fully grasp the request which I am making of you.

I don't think that I would feel sufficiently encouraged to make this request if I didn't know something of the humane training you have had through the various organizations which have succeeded in impressing upon you the necessity for practicing kindness to animals.

You have been taught to understand and to love animals, recognizing your duties to them therefore, because they are so much like yourselves—suffering just as you can suffer, and enjoying their brief lives—if you make this possible.

I wish to direct this appeal against the cruelties to animals as practiced in the rodeos throughout our beautiful country. It has been my aim to witness many rodeos in order that I might fully understand every detail of them. I have seen them for this purpose since I was a child, and as a result of the barbarism which I have repeatedly seen, I would be an unpatriotic American not to raise my voice in protest against the continuance of such spectacles in the name of fair play and clean sport.

It is my understanding that in communities junior groups are being formed to perpetuate into the future, when you are grown men and women, this barbarous "sport."

I know that you all want to be real Americans. What does it mean to be a "Real American?" It means above all else not to stoop to cowardice, or meanness, or unfairness, does it not?

If you are guilty of such traits of character you are not a real American and cannot be until you have conquered them, and when you are asked to enjoy rodeos, as I have seen them conducted, you are asked to enjoy what is cowardly, mean and unfair.

When you see a horse lying on the ground with blood streaming from his mouth, and every nerve in his body trembling with pain and terror and when you see steers bent and twisted until their horns snap and they run bellowing with agony around the ring, you are witnessing a violation of law which should not be countenanced in any community. . . . And what do you think of people who find this funny or amusing?

And now, my dear young friends, comes my request to you. It is this: Not to enjoy such sights, not to like to see creatures who cannot speak for themselves, put to hideous suffering for the joy of an unperceptive crowd, and not to join any club, association or society which asks you to keep alive "the spirit of the West" by commercialized cruelty as in rodeos.

These do not all represent the spirit of the West. The spirit that built the West was magnificently courageous and the spirit that you are being asked to promote through relentlessly cruel treatment of animals in rodeos is stupid, mean, cowardly and contemptible. This could not endure but for the gate receipts argument.

I have confidence that what you have learned in your humane lessons in school will open your eyes to the very sad cruelty of the rodeo. . . .

Refuse to see the beauty of your country blackened with the hideous cruelty of a thoroughly un-American sport.

Yours sincerely,
—Minnie Maddern Fiske.

'Orphans of the Storm'

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"SPOT" is a lost pup in a big city. Round and round he trots through the strange smells of down-town Chicago, darting in and out among automobiles, down the sidewalk and up again, faster and faster, trying to recognize something, some familiar smell or sight, but it seems just hopeless—

Then Mr. Pappas, who runs a little restaurant, comes to the waif's rescue. Calls the dog in, quiets the quivering animal, and remembers that somewhere he has read that the thing to do in a case like this is to call a certain phone number.

"Superior 3579"—
"Anti-Cruelty"—
"Say, I've got a stray dog here. Will you send for it?"

Some time later a truck drives up. Spot doesn't want to leave his newfound friend, but there's no choice. Bump, bump, he's off. To the pound? He doesn't know. But after a 15-minute ride he finds that he is in the comfortable shelter of the Anti-Cruelty Society with scores of his kind, strays of the big city, who are being cared for like guests. He is treated to a bath, which of course from a canine point of view is nothing to bark with joy about, but once it is over "Spot" looks like a different creature and he's glad enough it was done. Then comes a square meal, a tasty mixture that only an expert in canine cookery would know how to prepare.

Plenty to Bark At

Days pass. While this isn't like home, where you can snoop around corners, get your teeth in Big Boy's ball, go on scouting trips when Dad takes a walk, and things like that, it is still much better than the days when one couldn't find so much as an alley meal. There are regular jaunts in the run yard, plenty of dogs to bark with and at, and a comfortable place to sleep. One could get used to this, in time.

But "Spot" soon finds that he doesn't have to. A fatherly looking man comes into the refuge and looks over all the dogs. "I think the one that would suit me best is the little one with the spots," he says.

So our friend "Spottie" is "adopted." Two weeks later, Dr. H. J. Streibert, in charge of the shelter, receives a letter something like this:

"Dear Doctor:
"My wife and myself are very well pleased with the dog we got from you March 12, 1932. He is very watchful and clean. My daughter thinks the world of her pet. He is feeling fine and is contented in his new home.
"Sincerely yours," etc.

"Spot's" story is one that might be told, with slight variations, of the more than 200 dogs who are placed with families every month by this society and others in the Chicago region. Every month about 100 strays get "adopted" through the help of the Orphans of the Storm, a rescue home sponsored by Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin at Deerfield, Ill., a suburb. Last month 70 city dog waifs were placed by the North Side Animal Shelter, a refuge established by Mrs. Dorothy Eagles, and 56 by the Anti-Cruelty Society. When there is added to this rescue work that done by branches of the Chicago Humane Education Society in the three parts of the city, it is evident that thousands of homeless animals have been placed in homes here during the last few years.

Particular With Their Rules

Each rescue association has its own rules, but in the main the procedure is the same. No dog is given out for "adoption" until the persons in charge of the shelter feel satisfied that the applicant means to take his new responsibility seriously. As a guarantee of his good faith and to help support these projects, a gift of from $3 to $5 is asked. People take better care of anything they have to pay for, the dog rescuers all say.

But an applicant can't just lay down his cash and call the transaction ended. Before the dog is his he is required to sign a contract. "I hereby agree," reads one of them, "to provide food, shelter and kindly treatment; not to permit dog to be taken for purposes of vivisection or experimental treatment; nor to permit the dog to be chained; to notify this society if I change my residence; not to abandon or dispose of the dog in any way, but to return it at my own expense to this society in case I no longer desire to retain said animal," etc.

The Orphans of the Storm give the new dog owner a letter of advice about its care. It was written by Mrs. McLaughlin. Its conclusion is:

"Give your dog his greatest rewards—companionship and freedom. Make him your best friend! Let him share your little trips and pleasures and he will be only too glad to share your hardships."

To find out whether the new owners are living up to their promises the rescue societies send trained investigators who check up to see if "Spot" and his kind are happy in their new homes. The dogs are usually well treated, it is said, but if they're not, back they come just like that!

The combined work of these societies makes a really significant showing.

On the whole, however, the humane cause was never so thriving in Chicago as at the present time, said Mrs. Charlotte L. Hunt, president of the Chicago Humane Education Society. Humane education took a forward step here last year, she said, with the beginning of systematic work in the public schools through the appointment of the first field worker here by the American Humane Education Society. The National Anti-Vivisection Society, with headquarters here, reports that more and more space is being given to anti-vivisection material in the newspapers.

That Both Birds and Cats May Live

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SPRY little man stepped out of a torrential spring rain one day last week and appeared before the information desk at the Carver Street headquarters of the Animal Rescue League of Boston. His clothes were shabby; his wet face was smeared with coal dust. On his battered hat was a truckman's insignia—a coal driver's.

"What can I do for you?" asked the woman in charge.

A broad grin spread over his smooched face. From inside his rain-soaked jacket a grimy hand pulled forth two wriggling, squalling kittens. "Just picked 'em up," he said, brandishing the handsomely tiger-marked mites.

"Straight down the corridor and then take the turn left," said the league's worker turning back to her work. The coal driver went off with a chuckle.

It was only one of a good many episodes of that sort which take place in Carver Street every day. Last year there were 90,000 cases taken up by the league—a good many like that of the coal driver's where persons walk in with small animals that are in need of assistance.

Apparently the genial little truckman was well grounded in humane education; the fact that he had picked up two lost kittens that were meowing in the cold rain and taken them to the Animal Rescue League was sufficient proof. It is not a new teaching requiring special teachers and textbooks, says Mr. Robert F. Sellar, president of the league. Children are as susceptible to its influence as adults, in fact even more so, for Mr. Sellar points out that this teaching is something to correlate with present studies.

"It starts in primary grades," says the league's president, "and advances in succeeding grades, always stressing care, kindness and thoughtfulness to pets. It is the most direct way of getting our story across, emphasizing the delightful way the teaching we are advocating can be interwoven with regular school courses. Let us analyze a project on bird protection. Anything about birds grips a child instantly.

"Few boys will persist in hunting them after once being informed what really happens when a mother bird is shot. Let the children know that without bird life, insect pests would soon eat every growing thing human beings now subsist upon. Not even a blade of grass would remain."

The problem about cats devouring birds often brings up the question of a person's having to decide between birds in one's trees and keeping cats as pets which are likely to frighten birds away. The feline offender, Mr. Sellar points out, is usually the stray, underfed animal. "Talk to the children freely about how to care for cats," he says, "so that the chances of a 'predator' developing is remote. More bird casualties occur in the early morning hours, long before people are astir. Small birds just learning to fly often fall in the dew laden grass. Their downy feathers become wet and they are unable to fly until the sun comes out and dries them. This means we should keep the cat indoors until the sun has done its work.

"The possession of a pet dog or cat and instruction in the fundamentals of good care is a short cut to a sort of paradise among dumb animals, and our most serious effort will be directed toward training the children of early school age with this end in view."

A GOOD COMPANION—
PROTECTOR—
HELPER—
WATCHMAN—
AND ENTERTAINER—
YET ALL HE ASKS IN RETURN IS FOOD, SHELTER, AND KINDNESS
BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APRIL 18 TO 25

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

A Hard Worker in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

College Park, Ga.

FIRST as a lone pioneer, then as a leader in much of the humane work in the South, Mrs. Katherine Weathersbee is one of the movement's notable supporters, in the eyes of the officers of the American Humane Education Society. Some 18 years ago Mrs. Weathersbee was an involuntary witness to the cruel and fatal treatment of a mule. From that day she knew that she had found her work. Her efforts in seeking the aid of government officials has resulted in numerous relief steps being taken of a statewide nature. She tells a part of her story as follows:

"During 18 years as a humane field-worker, I have had some interesting as well as gratifying experiences and at first was looked upon as a kind of queer person. 'Whoever thought about anyone but a person of queer mind going out and defending the rights of the helpless dumb animals?' This was often said of me. But that did not deter me in my determination to carry the gospel of kindness into every school and home in the State. Like Daniel in the lions' den, I lifted up my eyes unto the Lord and continued to preach for justice and mercy for all living creatures.

"At one time the Governor of Georgia, in response to my appeal, telephoned to the Governor of South Carolina to assist the state authorities in breaking up cock-fights, dog fights, and other modes of supposed entertainments for man where dumb animals were pitted against each other; these exhibits being hold on the state's border line, first in one state and then in another.

"Through the coöperation of these two men, Mr. John Marshall Slaton Governor of Georgia and Mr. Cole M. Blease of South Carolina, these barbarous exhibitions were discontinued and laws for protection and better treatment of the lowly dumb creatures were passed. Educators and teachers alike, realizing the importance of humane education in developing nobility of characters, began stressing this phase of education and state and county superintendents rallied to my support."
tendents rallied to my support. Then a bill was passed through the Legislature, making humane education a part of the school curriculum.

"I'm asking myself the question, 'Am I going to be like poor Moses standing on the mountain looking down into the promised land? My goal is to get every man, woman and child in my beloved State to be an apostle for humane education and a member of bands of mercy."

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE of BOSTON
51 Carver Street, Corner Stuart
(Organized and Incorporated, 1899)
How can one better observe
Be Kind To Animals Week
than by sending us a donation to help in our work of rescuing and caring for animals?
Received during 1931, 88,112 animals.
May We Have Your Coöperation?
ROBERT F. SELLAR, President
FREDERICK J. BRADLEE, Treasurer
MISS HELEN LEIGHTON, Secretary

S. P. C. A. World Activities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGHTFULNESS for dumb animals knows no international borders. While the American Humane Education Society began and still maintains its headquarters in Boston, it now has representatives in practically every civilized country in the world, utilizing the strength of nations to weld a gigantic band of humaneness.

This kindness to animals movement has led to more harmonious relations among men. A case in point is found in Lebanon and other parts of Syria, where outstanding work is being conducted by Mr. Rida Himadi. In his latest report he said that organization of Bands of Mercy among older persons has tended to offset banditry, as such activity gives members something besides lawlessness to think about.

When the work started in Syria, Mr. Himadi succeeded in having established an anti-cruelty law. Since that time he has enlisted the aid of the police, most of whom are members of Bands of Mercy, and the military in prevention of cruelty and in the apprehension of those who perform cruel acts. The military, he reported, has been tremendously helpful.

Although this may seem strange in the United States, where Bands of Mercy are considered strictly juvenile organizations, Mr. Guy Richardson, secretary of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, pointed out that humane education began in the United States in the same way.

Outstanding results in humane education have been obtained in Turkey. Miss Alice Manning started the movement there several years ago and has continued it. Public speaking contests for which medals are awarded have been used to stir up humane sentiment.

Distribution of literature and supplies forms a major part of the work conducted from the Boston headquarters. For this reason many pamphlets and leaflets have been translated into Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Yiddish. Also the book "Black Beauty" is now published in Spanish and Italian.

Important work is going on in Fez, Morocco, where the American Fondouk, the humane society there, has gained the confidence and good will of those in authority and is rapidly becoming one of the recognized beneficent agencies in the city.

The humane activities of caring for animals and preventing cruelty have increased so rapidly that plans are being made to enlarge the headquarters of the Fondouk, which was erected in 1929.

Although humane education is now being carried on throughout the world, the work described above is the most outstanding. Band of Mercy work is growing rapidly. In the last year, ending Dec. 31, 1931, 4976 new bands were reported. The total bands now number over 186,000 with no less than 5,000,000 members.

Representatives of the American society are located in Australia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Italy, Japan, Madeira, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Spain, Syria, and Turkey. Other representatives are located in such countries as South Africa, France, India and Argentina.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
ANIMALS
AND THE Angell Animal Hospital and Dispensary
180-184 LONGWOOD AVE., BOSTON Tel. REGent 6100
The services of these institutions are dependent upon the financial support of all humane persons, through memberships, bequests and contributions.
No aid is received from state, city or town
Remember—There are a hundred charities for the benefit of human kind to every one for animals!
FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President ALBERT A. POLLARD, Treasurer

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Riddle Hill

SYNOPSIS

[Nick and Lonny Arnold live with their mother at Riddle Hill. When they hear that their uncle's ward, a girl, is to spend the summer with them they are none too pleased. But Josephine-Joy is full of surprises. She is a Scout and her Scout possessions, especially her knot-board, arouse the boys' keen interest. On the day after her arrival they set out on burros to explore the ranch, and Jo-Joy is particularly interested in a deserted cabin which once belonged to an old-time settler who, it was rumored, had struck gold more than once. The place had changed hands several times since then but no hidden gold had been discovered, nor did anyone know why he had called the hill "Riddle Hill."]

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

CHAPTER VI

THERE was little opportunity for the solving of riddles during the days that immediately followed. Jo-Joy was up before sunrise on Monday and prepared for her first mountain school day with a feeling of both expectancy and strangeness. Mrs. Arnold had advised her to put on the outfit she had been wearing around the ranch, and it felt queer to be dressing for school in breeches and shirt. But they were undoubtedly the sensible thing when one rode to school on a burro!

"We'll get an early start so we can take our time going through Trail Creek Canyon," Nick said when breakfast was over. "It's a long way and the burros won't hurry, so we'd better be off right away."

Jo-Joy was almost as delighted over Trail Creek Canyon as she had been over the ravine on the ranch. It was more rugged and rocky but each curve in the winding trail revealed new charms.

As the children went around one abrupt bend, Jo-Joy exclaimed, "Why, the stream has turned into a lake here! And what's happened to all those aspen trees toppled across that end?"

"The beavers cut them down for their dam," said Lonny. "That's what makes the lake."

"Oh, is there time for me to stop and look at it?"

"There's time if you don't take too long."

Jo-Joy slid from Bittersweet's back and plunged through brush and prostrate tree trunks to the edge of the little lake. Lonny followed close behind her.

"Why, they've cut the trees just the way our nature book said they did!" Jo-Joy seemed surprised to find that the beavers were really behaving as they were supposed to. "They've started gnawing on the side away from the stream and made a deep notch so the tree would fall right across the water. I wonder how they ever dragged all that brush across to build up their dam. Do you ever see any of them?"

"Once in a while we see one—but they're pretty shy," Lonny told her.

"Well, this will certainly be something interesting to write about in my Trail Book tonight!" exulted Jo-Joy as they made their way back to Nick and the waiting burros.

"We won't have time for any more stops," warned Nick when they were once more on their way. But a moment later Jo-Joy couldn't resist pausing just long enough to watch a small rabbit hop across the trail and crouch beneath a sheltering shrub to stare at her with round, curious eyes.

* * *

When they reached the end of the long canyon, they came upon a tiny white building that made Jo-Joy think of a chalk box with windows cut in it.

"Here we are," announced Nick, as Nugget automatically followed the path around to the shed in the rear of the building.

For a moment Jo-Joy could not realize that this was actually the schoolhouse. The boys had given her no description of it and she had vaguely imagined a building similar to a big consolidated schoolhouse she had seen on one of Beaver Troop's long hikes into the country.

She was still trying to adjust herself to the surprise when they entered the small vestibule and hung their wraps on the wooden pegs along the wall. And then Nick was importantly escorting her to the teacher's desk.

"This is Josephine-Joy Fenton, Miss Mills," he said. "She is staying at our house now and is coming to school with us. She's in the seventh grade."

"How nice!" was Miss Mills's cordial response. "I'm sure we'll enjoy having you in our school, Josephine-Joy. And it will be pleasant for Nick to have someone else in his grade."

Jo-Joy looked slightly dazed but soon recovered and took the seat next to Nick's. She raised wide eyes and saw that there were, in addition to herself, exactly six other pupils—five boys of assorted sizes, including Nick and Lonny, and one very small girl. They were staring at her with much the same round-eyed curiosity that the little rabbit on the trail had shown.

At first it gave Jo-Joy a very odd feeling. She had been accustomed to a big modern junior high school where there were a different teacher and different room for almost every subject. Here a whole grade consisted of one pupil who recited while the other grades studied, or studied while another grade recited. Nick and Jo-Joy were the only two who shared a grade.

But the small room had broad windows that framed lovely rectangles of mountainous scenery, and there was a pleasant simplicity about the quaint little school that Jo-Joy began to enjoy after the first strangeness wore off.

At noon the other four pupils shyly joined Nick and Lonny and Jo-Joy on the front steps where they ate their lunches in the warm sunshine. Jo-Joy made friends quickly with anyone, and soon the little group was on comfortable terms and accepted her as one of themselves. She was glad Mrs. Arnold had suggested the breeches and shirt when she observed the shabby blue denim coveralls the other children wore.

The afternoon session glided swiftly by and as it drew to a close, Jo-Joy decided that school life in the mountains was going to be fun, after all.

* * *

"I want to hurry and make our pack sacks so we can begin collecting specimens this afternoon," she remarked as the three children started on their homeward trek through the canyon. "Then tomorrow afternoon I'll make the signaling flags and we can begin to practice with them."

When they reached the ranch house, Mrs. Arnold turned some discarded clothing over to Jo-Joy to use as she pleased.

"I'm glad I learned to use a sewing machine before I came here so that I can make these quickly," she said, as she busily fashioned three pack sacks from the unworn parts of a stout khaki shirt. Under the fold at the back she inserted a short aspen rod to keep the bags from sagging, and completed them with shoulder straps.

"Now, we're all ready to go prospecting for rock specimens," she declared presently, with a sigh of satisfaction.

"Shall we go on the burros or hike?" asked Nick.

"Oh, let's hike. Then we can scramble around wherever we please."

"This pack sack makes me feel just like a prospector," Lonny announced in a pleased voice as they started on their search.

"I have to learn something about eight rocks and minerals to pass my test," said Jo-Joy. "Do you s'pose there are that many different kinds around here?"

"There are a good many different kinds," Nick assured her. "But it may be hard to find eight that you can tell the names of. Quartz and mica are easy as easy—but some of the other's aren't."

"Here's something funny right here!" Jo-Joy pounced upon a jagged point of rock jutting up from the ground. Within a radius of three feet there were a dozen similar outcroppings.

"See what queer ridges it has—like the grain of wood," she observed when she had broken it off and examined it closely.

"Let's dig around with the pick and see what it's like underneath," proposed Nick.

"It looks like a stone tree stump," said Lonny, as the excavation progressed.

Jo-Joy's eyes lit up. "Why, I believe that's just what it is!" she exclaimed. "It looks exactly like a piece of petrified wood in one of Uncle Bentley's cabinets. That's the second exciting discovery to write about in my Trail Book tonight!"

[To be continued next Monday]

TINY TOTS CUT OUT ANIMAL DOLL

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Would you like to make a collection of Animal Town paper dolls? Here is the first of the series. This little Bear has two sets of clothes. Today you may dress him up as Willie Bear, and then tomorrow he can become Sally Bear. You may color the little garments to suit your own taste. Look for Racky Coon next.

Stones That Sing

I WONDER how many readers of this page have heard a stone sing? Not the whir it makes as it flies through the air toward a target, nor yet the sharp crack that is heard as it strikes that target, but a really beautiful musical tone. Perhaps it hasn't occurred to you that so ordinary a thing as a mere stone might possess a musical voice, but that just goes to prove that we may seldom judge things accurately from their outward appearance.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is a department devoted entirely to musical instruments, and as I wandered about one day, I came upon an odd instrument made of a series of flat stones, which were found over 50 years ago in the Cumberland Mountains in England by a gentleman whose name was William Till. Mr. Till was an enthusiastic geologist, always on the lookout for the unusual thing in rock formation. Some of the stones in this odd instrument in the museum are only six inches long, others as much as four feet in length. All are mounted on a stout frame 11 feet long, and at the end of the frame hang two wooden hammers covered with felt. These hammers are used to play upon this instrument in much the same manner that you or I would play upon a xylophone.

I was most curious about the tone of this odd instrument, and asked the curator if I might hear it. Would you believe that clumsy stones, thousands of years old, could posses sweet voices? If one taps these stones gently with the hammers, they give out tones best described as "harplike" in quality. Any simple tune which may be played upon the piano, may also be played upon this giant xylophone, for it contains over five octaves. It is a fascinating game to pick out the tunes one knows best, if one be fortunate enough to be allowed to try.

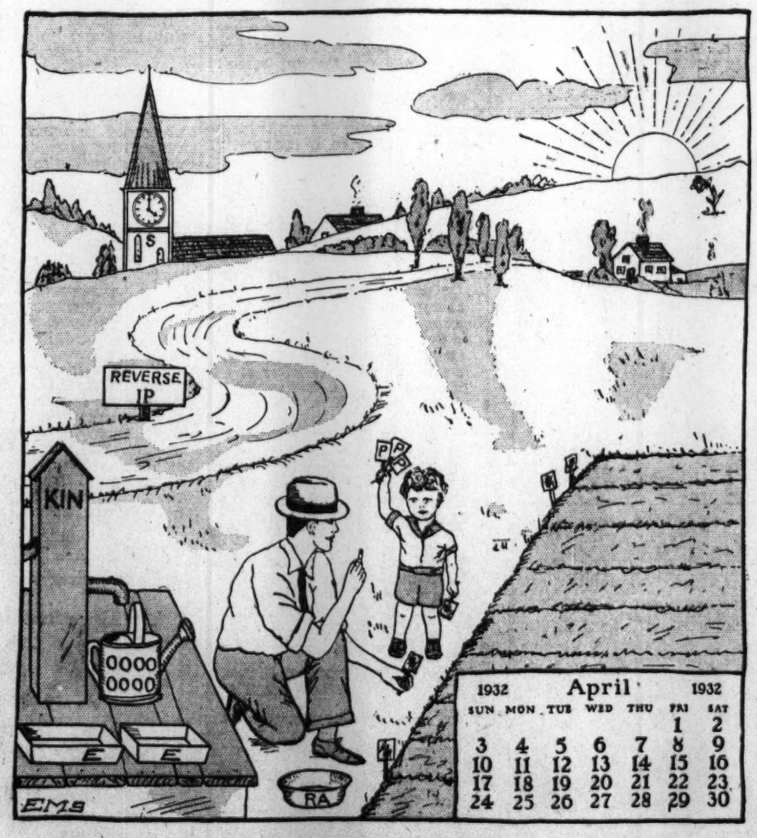
No less a person than John Ruskin, the famous English author and art critic, wrote a most complimentary letter to Mr. Till regarding his collection of stones. "You have given me," reads part of the letter, "a new insight into the value of a crystalline rock-substance, also a new musical pleasure."

Technically these stones are known as gneiss and horn-blende schist, which means rocks like slate or mica that may be chipped into slabs.

Some day, perhaps, your teacher in school will show you specimens of these rocks, and then you will better understand how, after many years of patient labor with chisel and mallet, Mr. Till was able to cut his rocks into the shapes necessary to make this perfect musical instrument of stones that sing.

G. M. S.

April Calendar Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April brings garden-planting time, and the man in this puzzle picture has just been marking each row to show what has been planted. His little boy, thinking to help, has pulled up several of the markers. Hidden in the picture are several clues, which will enable you to find the names of four kinds of flowers and five kinds of vegetables that have been planted in the various rows in this garden. Can you find them? Yes, the "rows" in the garden plot give you "rose." Now see if you can find the others. Perhaps you would like to color the picture and use it for a calendar for the month.

How Carlos and Juanita Get Their Rice

CARLOS PANGILINAN and his little sister Juanita live in Bulacan Province, a short distance north of the city of Manila in the far-away Philippine Islands. Their house is made of sawali—mats woven out of strips of bamboo and fastened together. The windows have no glass in them, but are also made of sawali, and, swinging outward, are propped open, or else slide to the side. The roof is shingled with leaves of the nipa palm that grows in near-by swamps.

Their house sits up several feet from the ground on bamboo poles because of the heavy tropical rains, and chickens and pigs run around underneath. A bamboo ladder leads up to the doorway where Carlos is now standing.

Carlos has already been helping his father in cleaning the grass from the dry paddies or small rice fields and in repairing the dikes that separate the little plots. As it is early in May, the heavy rains will soon begin. After the first showers have come and soaked up the hard paddies, Carlos' father hitches their carabao or water buffalo to a wooden plow and later harrows the wet, muddy fields ready for the rice plants. If it is raining while he is working in the fields, he wears a coconut husk raincoat and a salokot, a large bamboo or palm leaf hat. His father makes a seed bed of fine, soft earth and sows the seeds broadcast.

* * *

By the first of June the seedlings are high enough to transplant. Then everyone is busy in the fields, as the transplanting must be quickly done, and only Juanita is left at home with the baby.

While the children's father and older brothers are plowing with carabaos, Carlos, his mother, his elder sister, Asuncion, and some of the neighbor women are planting the seedlings that have been carefully pulled from the bed. Two men have brought their guitars to play while the planters in a line, each with a bunch in the left hand, are setting out the seedlings, moving backward as they go. Each laborer tries to keep up with the lively tune, so the work goes very fast. As the paddies are full of mud and water, everybody is barefooted. The women are wearing large salokots to protect their heads from the heat of the sun. It is tiring work, as their Philippine folk song indicates:

*RICE PLANTING SONG

Planting rice is never fun!
Bent from morn till set of sun,
Cannot stand and cannot sit,
Cannot rest for a little bit! . . .

When the early sunbeams break,
You will wonder as you awake,
In what muddy neighborhood
There is work and pleasant food?

Later the farmers drain their paddies. Then by the first of November harvesting begins and there is great rejoicing. At 3 o'clock in the morning everybody gets up and before daylight is walking from the barrio or village over the rice dikes to the harvest fields. Even little Juanita carries her baby brother on one hip.

The women and children take large, round, flat-bottomed baskets. Asuncion, her brother Domingo (Sunday) and the other young people go through the fields cutting the ripened grain or palay with sharp knives and piling it in separate heaps at a temporary shelter. What a gay-colored picture it is! The men wear short bright red cotton trousers, while the women and girls have brilliant scarfs around their shoulders or wound around their heads in a sort of turban.

All day there is singing and laughter, and everyone is in good spirits. At noon the toilers take a long rest and the invited workers have a feast of barbecued pork called lechon and other specially appetizing food provided by the host. Story telling and much merriment follow.

At sunset, all the laborers gather at the shelter and Carlos' father divides the palay, giving a certain part to each harvester, who binds his share in a bundle and starts for home. The share method is much more profitable to the reaper than daily wages.

* * *

Sometimes the rice is threshed by pounding with pestles in a long hardwood log hollowed out like a boat until the grain is removed from the straw. Some farmers thresh small quantities of palay with their feet while holding onto a horizontal bamboo pole. Other farmers take their grain to a rice mill to be hulled and polished.

When the threshing is over, Asuncion and her mother winnow their palay by filling flat baskets, raising them high, and letting the grains fall onto a large sawali mat spread on the ground, while the wind carries off the chaff. The palay is then stored until needed for cooking.

No one knows how long man has cultivated rice. The first came from a wild grass along the shores of lakes in Australia and India. For thousands of years the Chinese have grown it, the former Emperor himself sowing a handful of seed in honor of the industry. Rice now forms the principal food of one-third of the world's inhabitants, including the Filipinos. Oriental farmers produce 97 per cent of the world's supply.

Carlos and Juanita think that they couldn't live without their heaped-up plates of rice that they eat with their fingers instead of bread. W. S. N.

*Progressive Music Series, Book I. Philippine Edition.

Golden Words

I wish I knew a golden word,
A lovely dandelion word,
And one as warm as buttercups
You never heard before;
I wish I knew a crimson word,
A beautiful vermilion word
As startling as a red bird
In the winter sycamore.

But I shall need so many words,
Little blue, bluebonnet words—
Bluer much than I can say,
Than you can understand;
And copper words and silver words
And oh, a thousand, thousand words
To tell you of the glories
Of this spacious Texas land.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS

Mail Bag

Swindon, Wiltshire, England

Dear Editor:

I have often read the letters in the Mail Bag and wondered what it would be like to write to you myself, so at last I am writing.

I should like to tell you all about where I live before I write anything else.

Wiltshire is known for its historical places. It is so interesting looking over the places where some of the great people known in history spent most of their lives. Dotted here and there in the fields huge slabs of stone are sometimes to be found which were put here by the Romans.

I live in Swindon which is chiefly known for the G. W. R. (Great Western Railway) which is not very interesting for girls.

I am very fond of drawing and of animals. I have four pets. The biggest, a bull mastif. Her name is Tony. She is eight months old. The next is a spaniel called Nip, and then comes little Petter. Last, but best, is a Siamese cat. She is only a few months old, and her name is Zeta. She is such a beauty. Zeta loves me to sit by the fire and talk to her, and she always answers back.

(This little Mail Bagger did not sign her name—Editor.)

Lady Lake, Florida

Dear Mail Baggers:

We are three sisters, Violet (10), Beulah (9), and Clementine (7). Our home is on a lovely lake in which we swim—even our small brother Joseph (5), can swim. The orange grove in which we live smells so sweetly with blossoms and every day in season we pick a great many oranges and sit in the sand and eat them.

The sunshine is so lovely and there are numerous beautiful birds; the cardinals and mocking birds are our favorites. Mocking birds sing rather like canaries, but their song is much more beautiful. Cardinals are red birds and they sing very sweetly in the live oaks outside the house.

We all have vegetable gardens, and at present are helping our father build a little three-room house. It is a great deal of fun.

We hope other Mail Baggers will write us and wish they could be down here with us enjoying the warm, sunny days and cool, bright nights.

VIOLET, BEULAH AND CLEMENTINE W.

The following would like to receive letters:

Brenda W. (8), Smithville, Ont., Can.
Katherine A. (7), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Especially from France, Germany and Canada.
Joan P. (8), West Concord, Mass.—Especially from Holland.
Winifred F. (9), Dayton, Ohio.—Especially from Hawaii, France and South America.
Barbara Q. (10), Gary, Ind.
Jennie D. (11), Marton Moss, near Blackpool, Eng.
Dorothy N. (11), Hamden, Conn.
Betty G. (11), Salina, Kan.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Symphony of Hands

WHILE I sit here in my library listening to the orchestra that plays for me, and for perhaps a million others, in far away New York, there comes before me all at once a vivid image of the visiting conductor as I have seen him stand directing his own orchestra in London. Most clearly of all I see his hands, darting and pouncing and wavering—hands that hush or waken the music, that shape and model sound to his wish as a sculptor shapes his clay. Before these tones that I hear have issued from the chorusing brasses and strings and woodwinds, they have been drawn, as it were, in the air. From the unimaginable chambers where unheard music lurks, they have become summoned forth by these two beckoning hands; and they cannot choose but come, being commanded as mightily as by "the potent rod of Amram's son . . . waved round the coast." Two silent hands have been lifted in expressive gesture, and they have been answered with hosannahs and glad acclaim by two hundred more. Two hands have spoken a swift inaudible word, and now two hundred burst into song. I see the bow-hands of the violinists working like shuttles of a loom while their left hands clamber and plunge among the strings, pleading, exulting, soaring to ecstasy, sinking to fond remembrance. The hands of the 'cellist dip into strange dark waters of the underearth and come forth dripping with mystery. There are fluttering hands on the stops of flutes, caressing hands on the clarinets, bold solemn hands on the huge bass brasses, and thundering hands on the drums.

More clearly, or at least more understandingly, than if I sat in the room one hundred miles away whence these tones come, I see the marvel of this hand-work, imagination doing perfectly what the eye has never quite done. In all this world, I think, there is nothing more wonderful than hands, nothing of a nobler pathos or a profounder beauty. The voice is not more eloquent nor the glance of an eye more swift. Through all the human ages how these hands of ours have labored and taught themselves and aspired everlasting and never rested. With these hands of ours we have caught hold of the ends of the earth, and drawn them irresistibly together. Nay, more than that; we have fumbled and groped in the darkness until we found there a mighty invisible servant, fleeter than Ariel, stronger than Herakles, variable as the Old Man of the Sea. We have laid strong bonds upon him and made him bear our thoughts and the very language of the heart into the deeps of space. Hands found him, hands bound him, and now it is hands that send the message. Of those two hundred beating and wavering and throbbing and pulsing hands far-off there in New York this afternoon, there is not one that fails to make itself heard across the continent, and across the noisy tumbling sea. Nor need this music be confined to a terrestrial audience. It is played on an instrument that vibrates through the total sky. For aught that we know, the frailest shelly whisper of the solo clarinet may be thrilling even now among the Pleiades, and the throb of a single harp-string may be spreading through the Sign of the Lyre. Our hands have become as the wings of the morning; their messages are sent with the speed of light.

And now the hands of a famous pianist begin to storm up and down the keyboard of black and white, playing a Liszt Concerto. How is it possible that eight fingers and two thumbs should achieve these looping curves of tone, these prodigies of agile precision, these thunderheads of power? If one would honor hands aright, let him consider those of a great pianist, educated by decades of stern discipline until they combine lightness of spindrift, the grace of a dancer, and the strength of a blacksmith. If one would see the utmost wonder of human hands, let him realize that two of them, at this moment, far off there in New York, are drawing dreams of cool delight from nothing but the tusks of elephants brought up on black men's shoulders out of the Congo jungles. With a most consummate skill they cling and race and beat upon those thin slices of ivory. They can drop as gently as the lashes of an infant falling asleep, and they can plunge as downright as the pounce of an osprey. At one moment they are like a hurry of snowflakes in a flaw of wind, and then like slowly lapsing water. And behind every pressure is a thought that links the musician with all who hear him; in every pause and accent there is a heart-beat in which we must share; in the turn of every phrase the whole man is implicit with something of all mankind. Verily, these are wonderful hands, the hands of the great pianist, that have found out the language which we all would speak if we could. Do they not say many a subtle thing that eludes the most cunning net of words? Where prose fails utterly and even poetry falters, they still go on undaunted, exploring the inmost mystery of things. No boundaries deter them or detain. Always pioneering, they move continually on the outermost edges of what we know, and seem to beckon us onward. They suggest, or rather they open out for us, a richer and a stranger world than we had supposed this world to be.

Exactly that same service, also, is done us by the hands of painter and sculptor, who work in terms of space as the musician does in time. I try to imagine the patient learned hands of Phidias shaping the chryselephantine statue of Zeus at Olympia, and those of the nameless artist who carved the Venus of Cyrene, to my thinking the most beautiful fragment of all the ancient past. Very dim in the distance of time are the hands of that Egyptian Thutmis who made the portrait-head of Queen Nefertiti, yet they speak to us today in a language we had thought purely modern. Hands of the cave-painters toiling in the red flare of their camp fires, hands of Giotto drawing his perfect circle at a single sweep of the brush, hands of Donatello that broke new ground for modern art and made way for the furious hands of Rodin, omnific hands of Leonardo the painter and sculptor and inventor and engineer—these are hands for which we should give thanks.

And yet no less of gratitude is due to the numberless hands that have done and are now doing the hard work of the world, hands of the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. These too have their own beauty, and each its special skill. "Venerable to me," says Carlyle, "is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of this Planet." As truly as the hand of the artist toils for us all, so does this one. "Unspeakably touching it is," Carlyle continues, "when I find both dignities united, and he that must toil outwardly for the lowest of man's wants is also toiling inwardly for the highest." Just that uniting of "dignities" is what we see in the magnificent hand of Abraham Lincoln, as it is represented for us in a familiar cast of bronze. To me, at least, the hand of this man, which gained its power in rail-splitting and then used it only to bless, is the most beautiful hand in the world. There is much refinement in it, but a refinement married to power. On the one side it is related to the hand of Dante, but on the other to the hand of John Bunyan the tinker, to the broad-fingered hands of carpenters, to the clunch-fisted hands of blacksmiths, to hands that grip the ax and the plough-handle and the windlass and the halyard coated with ice.

Assuredly the used hands that have the marks of their experience upon them are far more beautiful than those that remember no toil. Only these have played their part in the vast symphony of our human endeavor, and it is as though they had still in them all the music they have ever played. It is by these that we have climbed, and shall yet climb higher, in pursuit of "that flying Perfect round which the hands of man can never meet." For there is no end to their aspiration, no upward to which they will not find a beyond. These little waving hands that seem so feeble have already built the pyramids, tunneled the Alps, flown the Atlantic; they have penned the epic of Virgil and the Ode of Keats; they have brought all Europe to the feet of Paganini and have gathered all America round the piano of Paderewski; they have made this little earth our home, and are reaching forth toward the stars.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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"Commonplace Lives From the Inside"

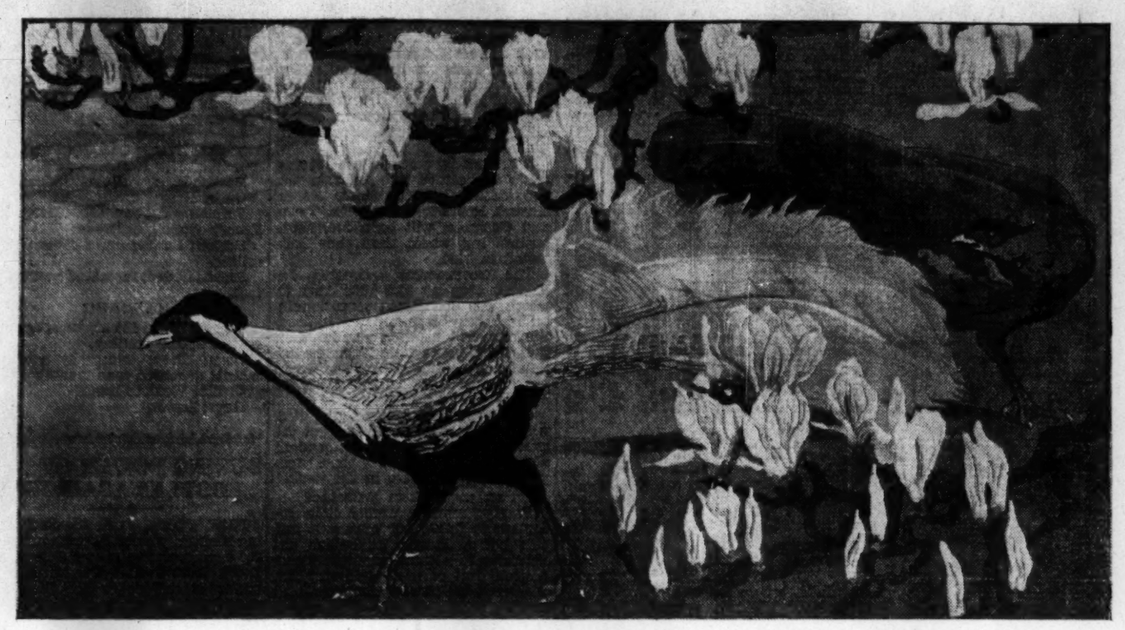
Miss Jewett and Mrs. Stowe present the contrast of two generations. In the life of the daughter of Berwick's country doctor there was never a sense of being at the center of burning issues. She could remember dimly the flood time of New England's energies as represented in the life of her grandfather, the sea captain whose ships had brought back from the West Indies the wealth that was symbolized in the handsome eighteenth-century house in which she always lived. . . .

She loved every inch of the countryside, every patch of wintergreen, every clump of bay and juniper, and the mysterious humming radiance which she felt in even the bleakest November days seemed to her to emanate from and enfold the people as well as the rocks and hills. She was always aware of the heritage of manners and customs that had been bestowed by the complex civilization that had built the great mansions, by the governors and judges and courtly ladies who had considered their standards of judgment to be on a level with those of Paris and London. . . .

Consequently, when she began to realize that her mission in life was to be a writer, the thing above all else she wanted to do was to "help people to look at 'commonplace' lives from the inside, instead of the outside, to see that there is so deep and true a sentiment and loyalty and tenderness and courtesy and patience where at first sight there is only roughness and coarseness and something to be ridiculed." The reflection of this desire is mirrored in her first book, *Deephaven* (1877), a series of sketches that had previously appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, to whose pages she had had access from the moment she had sent in her first contribution at the age of nineteen.

Deephaven contained all her knowledge of her environment, a richer content than might seem to be suggested by that phrase when one perceives her extraordinary gift of observation, her awareness of every sight and sound, richer still when one realizes that by knowledge she never meant photographic recording. . . .

Sarah Jewett was a deliberate artist from the outset. She was in no sense untutored; she might lament the lack of any logical training of her mind, but the broad shelves of the library in the old house had put her in touch with the great masters of words from the day she could spell. She read not only Jane Austen and Thackeray, but Tolstoy and Zola; she glimpsed a purpose kindred to her own in that of Turgenieff, and kept two sentences of Flaubert pinned over her desk as a constant challenge to perfection. — JOHN MACY, in "American Writers on American Literature."



Courtesy of Messrs. Bull and Sanders, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

Silver Pheasant: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by William Giles

Weather Vanes

Have you ever taken a motor trip with someone who has a hobby? After our experiences in France, my advice is: "Don't!"

If it had not been for those weather vanes—"girouettes"! And a difficult word to pronounce, into the bargain. They *were* attractive, perched on cottage or barn; even I concede that: the zinc huntsman with his gun and his retriever; the gardener watering his stiff row of plants; the stag and the pack of hounds; the baby (was he an angel or a cupid?) blowing his horn. But the greatest architectural monuments were accorded only a cursory glance, whether the Cathedral of Bourges, or Toulouse, or Bayeux, if my companion had spied near by against the sky one of these tiny metal silhouettes.

Like most motorists who do the driving, I was eager to make some sort of time. No chance of that when she was riding her hobby. Just as we were moving nicely . . .

"There!"

I had learned what that meant, and resignedly jammed on the brakes, in front of a deserted-looking house. Already, with her finger pointing to the ridgepole, she was half out of the door, reciting to the first pedestrian her well-worn French phrase:

"Monsieur, is that girouette for sale?"

He looked puzzled for a moment, as well he might. Then his face cleared:

"Ah, madame, je comprends. Le vent est du nord!"

He may be right: American tourists may be capable of anything, even of ruining their brake linings to find out the way of the wind.

* * *

Finally convinced that, from one end of France to the other, the inhabitants were unwilling to sell the weather vanes from their roofs, we found our way to a wholesale hardware store. The salesman did his best to anticipate our wants, but it was not until we had clattered upstairs and down, and inspected chimney caps and whirligigs and lightning rods that at last we saw lying before us the "man with the watering pot" and the "hunter with his gun." She carried them off by hand.

Never, thereafter, did we arrive at a hotel without this gawky bundle, wrapped for greater safety in a piece of sprigged dimity, once a dress cover.

* * *

This is my side of the tale. But, as we happily recall that trip, she turns the tables on me.

"How about the day you refused to drive the car aboard the topply ferryboat to Dinard, and, instead, let it be ignominiously pushed? Or your favorite and most reassuring remark whenever we crossed a mountain: 'I feel that I shall drive right off this ledge?' And the 'antique' bed you bought in Rouen, only to find exact duplicates displayed in the shop windows of Lisieux?"

"And," I interrupted, "after that good lunch at Bayeux, when I asked the waiter where we could find the 'tapisserie,' and he looked so hurt because he thought we meant to go to a 'patisserie' to eat some more!"

"And the morning you drove off without paying the hotel bill. Everyone along the road looked to you like a policeman, until you could telephone back to explain; and you kept saying, 'I've heard that in France it is impossible to get out of jail, once in.'"

The scales were sagging dangerously against me, till I thought of one thing more:

"How about my finding you down on your knees in the entrance hall of the hotel at Angers, tracing the patterns of the Renaissance tiles!"

* * *

We agreed that we were quits.

THE "Silver Pheasant," a fine example of a woodcut in color, is among Mr. William Giles's latest successes. The name of this artist is familiar to many, more especially perhaps in England, where he has, since 1927, held the position of president of the Society of Graver Printers in Color. It is likely that this particular form of art owes some of its increasing charm to his interest and ability. The broadening influence of travel, his art training in Paris, and subsequent journeyings and residences in Scandinavia, Germany and Italy have given him the opportunity of becoming conversant with varying phases of art.

But most of all have Oriental culture, painting and color prints interested him, and influenced his own work to an ever-increasing degree; and in particular this has made itself evident in the colored woodcut. Mr. Giles has realized the power inherent in Eastern art, expressed in selective draftsmanship, in a restrained though strong use of pure color and in the simple but perfect line. He will choose a characteristically Western subject, but treat it in an Oriental manner which causes it to take on a decorative character. It is in no way untruthful, but assumes the form of a decorative and carefully thought-out pattern, an original design. With his well-balanced pattern, he arranges lovely gradations of color, which have a convincing sense of depth and space.

A rhythmic feeling for pattern is the salient point, as it were the focus, in his work. Occasionally he is just content with the pattern itself devoid of shadow or high light, leaving it flat, quiet, beautiful as the design of a brocade worked out in subdued tones. Many of his studies again are a curious mingling of out-of-doors freedom, with indoor decorative effect. His drawing is strong and effective, and in the same way he treats his color, grasps directly the tonal possibilities, attacks them courageously, confidently, and attains success. His color is never hard; but is usually vivid and pure in tone, well balanced and satisfying.

In his "Silver Pheasant" the general tone of the background is a warm, tawny, golden sand, shading into deeper brown; but there is again a feeling of space and distance, and this serves to accentuate and throw into relief the delicate rosy pink blossoms, dark grayish stems and vivid touches of green in the magnolia branches which are a real joy. The strongest note in the picture, arresting the eye, is the deep, rich blue of the head and body of the foremost bird, his red legs and silvery plumage, to which the dark greenish gray monotone of the other bird forms a restful contrast. Simple in composition, the effects in this woodcut are gained by the direct and unhesitating manner in which the subject is treated. It has much of the beauty and pure color of a Japanese color print.

The Home Road

Bracken and birch wave flags of gold,
The Bens in bannered purple loom,
And magic leaps from every fold
Of moorlands deep in heather-bloom;
And willful ever goes the way,
With urging wind and beckoning turn,
Bringing us nearer through the day,
Nearer with every turn

To where at last the wanderer-heart
May live again its memories
Of shadowed hills that fall apart
To gather in the crested seas;
Of little townships by the shore,
With walls as white as sea-birds' wings,
Turning with ever-open door
To loved remembered things.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Az Igazság Úttörői

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

TÖBB mint négy évszázad előtt egy embernek egy uj idea iránti fogékonysága oly fölfedező utazásra vezetett, amely a világ felöl tartott bizonyos hiedelmeket gyökeresen megváltoztatta. Columbus követői kezdetben elfogadták, a laposság theóriája helyett, amelyben hinni tanultak, a föld gömbölyü voltának theóriáját. Mikor azonban próbára lettek téve, hitük ingadozott, mig Columbus szellemi víziója kiállta a próbát. Hosszu vitorlázás után, mely alatt földet nem láttak, régi hiedelmük kettős erővel tért vissza hozzájuk. A lapos földnek van eleje és vége, tehát bármely pillanatban leeshetnek róla. Könnyen láthatjuk, hogy nem tényleges dologtól szenvedtek, hanem hamisságtól, melyet ténynek gondoltak. És mégis, hogy szenvedtek, arról akkor szilárdan meg voltak győződve. Columbus azonban ragaszkodott az igazsághoz, amely egyedül menthette volna fel öket ezen hamis felfogás alól; legnagyobb nehézsége lévén hogy öket annak elfogadására rábirhassa, vagy ha elfogadták, hogy folytassák útjukat amig hite jogosultságát saját tapasztalataik fogják bebizonyitani.

Columbus követöinek ezen tapasztalatai hasonlók voltak Izráel fiainak Mózes vezetése alatt átélt élményeihez és félelmük és tudatlanságuk kiáltásához, „Ide a pusztába hoztál minket meghalni?" Többször, az igéret földje felé való útjuk alatt a nélkülözések nyitott lázadásba kergették öket, de Mózes, aki Isten természetét és erre a vándorútra való szükségüket jobban értette, tudta hogy Isten vezérli öket útjukban; „mert erős szivü volt, mintha látta volna a láthatatlant." Az abban való hit amelyről az anyagi szervek nem tudnak, mindég támogatta az Igazság úttöröit.

Manapság az Atlanti Óceánon való átkelést, vagy az Egyiptomból Palesztinába vezető utat gyorsan meg lehet tenni. Hanem most Columbus emlékezetére azt tervezik, hogy hajójának, a „Santa Maria"-nak egy replikája vitorlázzon át lassan azon utirányon, melyet ő követett. A cél az, hogy utazásának minden körülményét hüen előidézzék. De mily lehetetlen ezen élénk emberi drámának, amely a világtörténet folyamát megváltoztatta, elmebeli meggyőződéseit előidézni!

A mi napjainkhoz közelebb élve, küzdelem várt Mary Baker Eddyre, a szellemi kutatóra, kinek a létezés igazságát illető fölfedezése mélyebb változást jelentett az emberek nagy számának életében, mint Columbus utazása a föld térképében. A minden idők legnagyobb szellemi kutatójának, az istenien vezérlett nazaréti Jézusnak nyomait szorosan követve Mrs. Eddy fölfedezte, hogy Jézus gyógyitó tehetsége, ahelyett hogy természetfölötti, vagy csak az ő különös tulajdona lett volna, változatlan szellemi törvényeken, az Alapelv törvényén alapult, mely mindenütt alkalmazható és bebizonyitható. Ezt ő avval bizonyitotta be, hogy Jézushoz hasonló gyógyitásokat vitt végbe. Erre továbbá másokat is megtanitott, és igy bizonyos mértékben a Kereszténység legelső korát jellemző állapotokat idézte elő. Csak Istentől kapott benső látás és bátorság győzedelmeskedhetett azon akadályok fölött, melyek Mrs. Eddynek útjában voltak mikor oly követöket keresett, akik képesek legyenek gondolkozásukat ilyen gyökeres változásnak alávetni, és akik tudják majd azon aggodalmakat eltürni, melyeknek ezen megváltozott gondolkozásmód gyakorlatba való átvitelekor lesznek alávetve. És dacára ennek, az Igazság-nak Mrs. Eddy általi leleplezése úgy felvilágositotta a világ gondolkozását, hogy lehetetlen lett a Krisztus gyógyitó hatalmát teljesen ignorálni, amelyet csakis tiszta és önzetlen szeretet útján lehet kinyilvánitani.

Mrs. Eddy fölfedezése, továbbá, az igazi gyógyitó módokhoz való ragaszkodást elkerülhetetlen kereszténysi kötelességgé tette. Jézus is elmagyarázta ezt tanitványainak és erre vonatkozólag a jövendő időkbeli követőinek parancsolatot is hagyott; és a világ mégis csak lassan fogadja el ennek jelentöségét. Az emberiség még mindég nem tanulta meg, hogy a gyógyitás normális része a Kereszténységnek, amely oly sok évszázadon át állitotta, de be nem bizonyitotta, hogy van szellemi hatalma. Azonban a gondolkozó szemlélő ma már láthatja, hogy mindég többen kezdik az egészséget mint eredetileg szellemi tulajdonságot elfogadni. Ép úgy ahogy Columbus bebizonyitotta, hogy a lapos föld fogalma ámitás, úgy Mrs. Eddy leleplezte azt a hazugságot, hogy a szellemi létezés az anyagi volt és a gonosz könyörületességétől függ.

Az igazság követeli, hogy minden úttörönek megadjuk a világtörténelemben öt illető helyét. Mélyen meghlető dolog az, ha a világrészek felkutatásait azon metafizikai munka jelképeinek látjuk, amelyet el kellett végezni hogy az igazi világegyetem, amelyben élünk, az egész emberiség előtt leleplezödhessék. „Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 213-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt irta: „Minden korszakban, az üttörö reformálónak át kellett menni a tűz keresztelöjén. Az Igazság hü követői azonban ujjongva haladtak tovább."

Spring in the Ozarks

Other mountains may be wilder—other mountains may be more grandly impressive—but, to one nature lover at least, none can be more beautiful. Every small canyon is feathered with green in a thousand shades—from that of great oaks and towering pines on the crest where we stand, to the fine moss which softens the depths hundreds of feet below.

The cleared floor of the valley is a many-shaded patchwork; brown plowed fields, misted with the tender green of young corn; the darker green of a cotton patch almost ready for its first "chopping," as the farmers call the thinning of the young plants with the hoe. Peach trees are stitches of pink behind the gray weathered roof of a farmhouse.

In the fringe of woods higher up the slopes are splashes of red-bud, white dogwood, and the white lace of wild plum trees. Bluebirds and cardinals weave the young green with flashes of azure and red, and the sun-flecked silence is filled with the "nesting-notes" of birds, the sweetest notes of all the year.

Splashing creeks shatter the sunbeams at the bottom of every ravine—creeks just settling into clear, talkative little streams after the muddy torrents of a few brief weeks ago. And along their banks the tiny fragrant white cups of the "snake-flowers" are opening in sunny woodland glades; sheep-sorrel is pushing up the myriad red brownie caps of its new folded leaves, and spring beauties are unfurling their pink-striped petals.

Over all, against the clean-washed blue of the sky, sail great piled masses of white clouds, dappling the world below with patterns of shadow, ever shifting—dimming for a moment the green of the cornfield, the clear pink of the peach tree—then flashing them into sun again.

Always changing, always more lovely—the Ozarks in spring!

Pioneers of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OVER four centuries ago individual receptivity to a new idea led to a voyage of discovery that revolutionized certain beliefs about the world. At first the followers of Columbus accepted the theory of a round earth, instead of the flat one in which they had been taught to believe. When the testing time came, however, their faith faltered, while his vision endured. After sailing for many days without sight of land, their familiar belief came back to them with redoubled force. A flat earth had a beginning and an end—and they might fall off at any moment. Clearly their suffering came not from an actual fact, but from a falsity believed in as a fact. Yet their distress was solid conviction at the time. Columbus clung to the truth which alone could relieve them of this false sense, the only difficulty being to induce them to accept it, or rather, having accepted it, to endure until experience proved his faith to be justified.

Similar was this experience of the followers of Columbus to that of the children of Israel under Moses and their cry of fear and misunderstanding, "Hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness?" Many times on their journey to the promised land the hardships they experienced drove them to open rebellion, while Moses, understanding more clearly the nature of God and the need for their journey, knew it to be divinely guided; and "he endured, as seeing him who is invisible." Always faith in that which is imperceptible to the material senses has sustained Truth's pioneers.

Today an Atlantic voyage or a trip from Egypt to Palestine is speedily accomplished. But in special commemoration of Columbus a plan has been made for a replica of his ship, the "Santa Maria," to sail slowly over the course he took. The aim is to re-enact all the conditions of his voyage. But how impossible to reproduce the mental convictions of that vivid human drama which changed the course of human history!

Nearer our own day, a struggle awaited Mary Baker Eddy, a spiritual explorer whose discovery of the truth of being has made a difference in the lives of many far greater than the difference Columbus' voyage of discovery made in the world's maps. Closely retracing the footsteps of that greatest of all spiritual pioneers, the divinely guided Jesus of Nazareth, Mrs. Eddy discovered that his gift of healing, instead of being supernatural and peculiar to him alone, was based on unchanging spiritual laws; on the law of Principle, which could be universally applied and proved. She demonstrated this by doing healing works similar to those which Jesus did. Further, she taught others to do the same, thus restoring to some degree characteristic conditions of the early Christian era. Only divinely bestowed insight and courage could have surmounted the difficulties Mrs. Eddy met in finding followers who could bear so radical a change in thought and undergo the mental pressure involved in putting it into practice. Yet her revelation of Truth so lightened the thought of the world that it became impossible wholly to ignore this healing power of the Christ, who could become manifest only through pure and selfless love.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery, moreover, made adherence to true healing methods an imperative Christian duty. Jesus had made this clear to his disciples, and had left a command with regard to it to his followers in all time to come; yet the world is slow to accept what this implies. Mankind has not learned even yet that healing is a normal part of Christianity, which for many centuries has claimed spiritual power but has failed to demonstrate it. However, assurances come to the thoughtful observer that many are beginning to regard health as primarily a spiritual quality. Just as Columbus proved the mental image of a flat earth to be a delusion, so Mrs. Eddy has exposed the falsehood that spiritual being is at the mercy of materiality and evil.

It is just to give all pioneers their true place in history. It is inspiring to see explorations of continents as types and symbols of the metaphysical effort which has been exerted to reveal to all mankind the real universe in which man lives. On page 213 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says: "In every age, the pioneer reformer must pass through a baptism of fire. But the faithful adherents of Truth have gone on rejoicing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Sonnet

Now, while the long-delaying ash assumes
The delicate April green, and, loud and clear,
Through the cool, yellow, mellow twilight glooms,
The thrush's song enchants the captive ear;
Now, while a shower is pleasant in the falling,
Stirring the still perfume that wakes around;
Now, that doves mourn, and from the distance calling,
The cuckoo answers, with a sovereign sound,—
Come, with thy native heart, O true and tried!
But leave all books; for what with converse high,
Flavoured with Attic wit, the time shall glide
On smoothly, as a river floweth by,
Or as on stately pinion, through the grey
Evening, the culver cuts his liquid way.

—From "In the Shadows," by DAVID GRAY.

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STOCKS WABBLE ABOUT IN VERY UNCERTAIN WAY

American Telephone, U. S. Steel and American Can Weak Features

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The stock market wabbled uncertainly at the start of the new week today.

While the improved sentiment in banking and brokerage circles which developed last week was still apparent, the week-end business and trade reports failed to provide enough encouragement to banish the cautious attitude toward stocks, and trading was sluggish.

Even the bond market, after the sweeping gains of last week, was given a breathing spell.

The market closed with a heavy tone, although transactions approximated only 800,000 shares.

Weakness of American Telephone, off 3; American Can, off more than 2, and U. S. Steel, down about 1½, all to new lows, featured the slow decline. Eastman lost 4.

A number of prominent industrials and utilities yielded 1 or more, but rails were steady.

Railroad Outlook

The rails received some stimulation from early reports of March earnings. Chesapeake & Ohio made a particularly favorable showing, with net operating income of $2,866,022, a gain of about $500,000 over a year previously. Other favorable aspects of the railroad outlook were indications of further progress in the eastern trunk line consolidation plans, and the Interstate Commerce Commission's special report urging coördination of railway and motor traffic. On the other hand, it was expected that this week's report of the movement of revenue freight would again be unfavorable.

Reports from the steel industry indicated a slight pickup in production this week, with a little expansion in buying automobile makers. Efforts of one large motor manufacturer to obtain price concessions from the steel makers were believed to have been unsuccessful. Some authorities now expect the April automobile output may be somewhat less than seasonal, although a substantial gain over March seems assured.

Investment advisory services' week-end surveys showed considerable divergence of opinion over the outlook. One leading service said security holders were warranted in expecting definite improvement will gradually occur. Another looked for duller times during the late spring and summer, and lower prices.

More optimistic sources appear to be placing considerable stress upon the Reserve System's credit expansion program.

Bonds Are Irregular

Mixed tendencies appeared in the bond market today, with fluctuations on both sides rather wide.

Because of last week's advance, reactions were attributed partly to profit-taking. Early heaviness in the stock market doubtless influenced selling among second grade and speculative bonds, although there was hardly a uniform downward trend among such obligations, and the day's price movement, generally speaking, was highly erratic. U. S. Governments were slightly unsettled.

In some circles there is a belief bonds of lower ratings will continue for the present, to be governed by trends in stocks, on the theory that present earnings are unsatisfactory and that they may continue so into the second quarter.

Railroad liens were decidedly mixed. Publication of Chesepeake & Ohio's March results, showing a larger net railway operating income than was earned last year, was interpreted favorably, however, and such offerings as appeared in the carrier group were light. Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Frisco 4½s, Chicago North Western 4¼s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s worked lower.

Firmness in Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s, Pacific Gas 5s, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s, International Telephone 5s was counterbalanced by early heaviness in such utilities as Postal Telegraph 5s, American Telephone 5s of 1965, North American 5s and Detroit Edison 5s, although declines seemed to have been prompted by the thinness of the market, rather than by the size of selling orders.

Similar irregularity prevailed among the industries where fluctuations ranging from a fraction to a couple of points.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.58⅞	.59¾	.58¼	.58¾	— ⅞
July	.62	.62½	.60¾	.60¾	—1¼
September	.64¼	.64⅝	.63	.63⅛	—1
Corn					
May	.34	.34	.33	.33⅛	— ⅝
July	.37⅛	.37¼	.36¼	.36½	— ⅝
September	.39⅝	.39⅝	.38¾	.39	— ⅞
Oats					
May	.23⅞	.23⅞	.23⅜	a.23⅛	— ⅜
July	.24¼	.24¼	.23⅞	.23⅞	— ⅜
September	.24⅝	.24¾	.24⅜	b.24⅜	— ¼
Lard					
May	4.35b	4.35	4.30	4.32a	—.03
July	4.50b	4.50	4.45	4.45a	—.05
September	4.60b	4.62	4.57	4.57	—.05

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.64⅛	.63	.63⅛	— ⅛
July	.66	.65	.65	— ⅛
October	.68¼	.67¼	.67⅜	— ⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.53⅜	.52¼	.52¼	—1¼
July	.54⅞	.53½	.53½	—1
September	.56⅜	.55⅛	.55⅛	—1⅛

DIVIDENDS

Royal Bank of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable June 1 to stock of record April 30.

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the cumulative convertible preferred, payable May 16 to stock of record April 30.

New Bedford Rayon Company declared an initial dividend of $1 a share on the class A stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5. The dividend will be paid from earnings accumulated prior to Jan. 1. Although the company has operated at a profit every year since it started operations nearly four years ago, dividends have not been paid, earnings having been expended for new equipment.

Aluminum, Ltd., Montreal, declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 14, placing the issue on a $3 annual basis, compared with $5 previously.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.18	Apr.16
3	1⅝		Abifibi Pow & P						
5¾	3½		Adams Express	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
18½	7	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	3½	3½	3⅜		
62½	40¾	4½†	Air Reduction	1300	9	8⅝	8		
16⅜	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4300	42½	40½	40⅝	43½	
1⅜	1		Allegheny Corp	2200	13½	12⅝	13⅛		
7⅞	2		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
87½	62¼	6‡	Allied Chem	100	2½	2½	2½		
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	11200	64	62¾	62½	64	
13⅜	7⅞	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
10	6¼	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	
14¾	12	2	Amerada	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
7½	4½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	6½
15½	8	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	4¾	4½	4½		
78⅝	50½	5†	Am Can	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	43⅜	
83¾	41¾		Am Car & Fdry	26100	50⅛	46½	48½	50⅛	
39⅞	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	400	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	45⅜	
11	6⅛		Am Com Alcohol	30	23½	23	23	22	
9¼	2¼		Am & For Pow	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜	
38½	8		Am & For Pow 7	400	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4¾	
17¼	4		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	15½	14½	15½	16½	
21⅜	12	2	Am Hide & L pf	100	8½	7¾	7¾		
15½	8		Am Ice	100	9½	9½	9½		
9⅛	5		Am International	200	15	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛	
10⅞	2½		Am Locomotive	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	5	
19½	13		Am Metal	200	5⅛	5	5		
35	23		Am Metal 6%	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3½	
16⅞	5⅛		Am News	10	13	13	13		
53	31	6	Am Power & Lt	2100	23	23	23		
49¾	24⅜	5	Am P&L 6% pf	100	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	38¾	
13	4⅝	.40	Am Radiator	400	34½	33⅜	33⅜	40	
18⅜	7½		Am Rolling Mill	2100	5	4¾	4¾	5	
55	29	6	Am Smelt & Ref	100	75⅛	73⅝	73⅝	75⅝	
85	45¼	7	Am Smelt&R 2pf	4300	93¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
83⅝	43½		Am Smelt & R pf	100	30	30	30		
80	62⅛	7	Am Steel Fdries	100	51	51	51	51	
36	32⅞	2½‡	Am Steel F pf	100	43¼	43¼	43½	45	
29¼	15⅛	4	Am Stores	10	62½	62½	62½		
137⅞	101⅜	9	Am Sugar Ref	100	33	32⅞	32⅞		
34½	19½	3	Am Tel & Tel	45100	102⅞	100	100	103¼	
75	50	6	Am Wat W&E	1100	21¾	20¼	20¼	21¾	
30⅝	15½		Am Wat pf 6	100	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	
23	15		Am Woolen pf	100	25⅝	24½	24¼	24½	
12⅜	4¼		Am Zinc L&S pf	400	19½	19½	19½	6	
2	1		Anaconda Cop	5100	6	5⅛	5⅛		
12	7½	1	Andes Copper		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
2	1		Archer Daniels	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8	
94	42½	6	Armour Ill A	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	8	
86	59½	5	Atchison T&SF	4700	45	42½	42⅝		
41½	15	4	Atchison pf	100	65	65	65	42⅜	
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	
25½	16	4	Atl Refining	1600	10	9⅝	9¾	11	
79½	60	6	Atlas Powder	100	10½	10	10		
5¼	4⅛	1	Atlas Powder pf	50	60	60	60	10	
151¾	37½	4§	Atlas Stores	400	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
3½	2½		Auburn Auto	19400	40	37½	38⅛	37½	
			Aviation Corp Del	2100	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8½	3¼		Baldwin Loco	100	4	4	4	4	
28½	10¼		Baldwin Loco pf	20	13	13	13		
21⅜	8⅜		Balt & Ohio	5400	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9¼	
41½	11⅝		Balt & Ohio pf	100	15	13⅝	15	14	
99	80¼	6½‡	Bamberger pf	10	83	83	80¼		
79½	60	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	60	.60	60		
4	4		Barnsdall A	100	4	4	4		
43½	22¾	4	Beatrice Cream	100	7	7	7	41⅜	
18¾	7	.60	Bendix Aviation	100	24⅜	24	24	24	
24⅞	14¼	2	Best & Co	100	7½	7	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅞	12¾		Bethlehem Steel	1100	15½	14¼	14¼	15	
74	9½	7	Beth Steel pf	1700	13⅜	12¾	13	13¾	
22¼	8		Bohn Alum & Mr	100	42	42	42		
43⅛	31½	5‡	Bon Ami A	400	8½	8⅛	8⅛		
12⅜	6½	3‡	Borden	100	43	43	43		
11¾	5½	1	Borg Warner	2400	33¼	32⅛	32⅝	33⅜	
50¼	30¼	4	Briggs Mfg	200	7	7	7		
89½	68	5	Brooklyn Man T	400	6¼	5⅞	6¼		
36	32½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	37⅜	
3	1⅜		Brown Shoe	100	71	70	70	72	
5	2⅞		Brunswick Balke	100	33	33	33		
8⅛	5		Bucyrus Erie	100	3	3	3		
2¾	2¼		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
4½	1½		Budd Mfg	100	5	5	5		
3½	1⅛		Budd Wheel	400	1½	1¼	1⅜	1½	
13	6⅜	.80	Bulova Watch	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21¾	15¾	2½	Burroughs Add	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
65	30	7	Bush Terminal	1200	7¾	7¼	7⅜	7¾	
			Bush Term deb	100	16½	16¼	16½	15	
1⅞	½		Bputte Cop & Zinc	10	40½	40	40	40	
19	7¾		Butte & Superior	100	9	8½	9	9	
55	49	7	Byers	400		49	49		
			Byers pf	1200	9				
				100	49	8½	9		
11⅞	5¾		Calif Packing	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	61½	
4	2		Calumet & Hecla	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21⅜	
20⅜	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5400	13½	12½	12⅝	12⅞	
61⅜	21¼		Capital Admin	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
22⅜	13¾	3	Capital Admin pf	100	21	20½	21	21½	
43¾	15⅜		Case Thresh	1100	27⅞	27¼	27½	28½	
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	2100	7	6¾	6¾	7	
3⅜	1½		Certain-Teed	100	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	13¼	
4¾	2		Checker Cab Mfg	1100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20⅜	7½	3	Chesapeake Corp	4100	10¼	9	9	5	
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	11000	17	15⅜	15⅜	15½	
2	1		Chi & E Ill pf	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
4⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
15½	6		Chi & Gt W pf	100	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	
31⅛	13⅜		Chi Mil & St P	400	2½	2½	2½	3	
12⅜	4⅜		Chi & N western	700	7¼	6⅞	7	5	
11⅞	3⅛		Chi Pneu T pf	200	4	3⅜	3⅜		
21½	6¼		Chi Roch Isl & P	400	6	5½	5⅝	6	
27½	10¼		Chi R I&P 6%	300	7¾	7¾	7¾		
28½	15	3.60	Chi R I&P 7%	400	15½	15¼	15½	16	
15⅜	8¼	1	City Ice & Fuel	1400	20½	19⅝	19⅝	10	
55	5		Chrysler	2300	9⅝	8⅞	9	10⅞	
68	55	6½	City Investing	20	60	55	55		
31½	22¼	2½	City Ice & F pf	200	53⅜	53½	53½	58½	
21⅜	3⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	300	23	23	23	23	
93	70	6	Colgate-Palm-P pf	400	3¾	3¾	3¾		
16⅜	6¼	3	Columbian Carb	7400	9½	8	8	8¾	
11	2		Comm Credit	900	26¼	25½	25½	26¾	
21¼	15¾	1½	Comm Cred pf	100	9	8	8	8¼	
101	94	7	Comm Inv Tr	60	16¼	16	16		
10¼	5⅛	.60	Comm Solvents	10	99	99	99	9	
31⅜	23⅛	.30	Comwlth & So	3200	6⅝	6	6½	6¾	
6⅜	66	6	Comwlth & Pa	4800	27⅛	23⅜	23⅜	27⅛	
11	8	6	Congoleum Nairn	600	50	50	50	52	
68¾	40⅜	4	Consol Gas	500	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	81⅝	
95	86⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	5 00	52½	52¼	52⅜	52⅝	
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	400	87	86⅜	86½		
7⅜	4⅛		Consol Oil	300	6¾	6½	6½	6¾	
5⅜	3⅛		Consol Textile	200	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5	
7	3⅛		Cont Baking A	300	3¾	3½	3½		
1	½		Cont Baking B	300	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
47¾	28¼	8	Cont Baking pf	600	½	½	½		
26	21	2½	Cont Can	200	33	33	33		
25¼	13½	2.40	Cont Insurance	4100	27½	26	26	27¾	
13⅜	1		Cont Motors	200	14¾	14½	14⅜	15	
7	4⅞		Cont Oil	200	1¼	1	1	1⅛	
2¾	⅜		Cont Shares	800	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
47⅜	29⅛	3	Corn Products	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
129½	104	7	Corn Prod pf	4800	33¼	31½	31½	33	
4¾	2		Coty	20	107	107	107		
19⅛	10¼		Crex Carpet	300	3¼	2½	2½	2½	
15⅞	9⅛	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	
23¼	10½		Crucible Steel	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
1¾	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	200	¾	¾	¾		
3	1⅜		Cuban Cane Pr	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	800	18½	17	18⅛	18	
66	60	7	Curtis Pub pf	600	63	62	63	62½	
23¼	1		Curtiss-Wright	900	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
5¼	2		Davison Chem	100	2½	2½	2½		
15¼	7	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾	
89½	50¼	9	Del & Hudson	200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
22¾	11		Dell Lack & W	200	54	55	55		
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	800	13½	12¾	13	13	
15⅞	8	1	Diamond Match	500	87¼	87	87	86½	
21½	21⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	13	13	13	13	
11⅜	7½		Dome Mines	700	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
17⅞	7⅜	1	Douglas A	100	8⅛	8	8⅛	8¼	
59¾	31½	4	du Pont de Nem	21900	32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	33	
105	89¼	6	du Pont deb	100	91	91	91		
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	90	90	90		
87⅞	52⅞	5	Eastman Kodak	3600	55½	52½	52½	57⅛	
119½	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	115½	115½	115½		
32¾	13⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	16¼	15	15	15¾	
2½	1¼		Elec Boat	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
15⅜	5½	1	Elec & Mus Ind	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅞	12¾	7	Elec Pow & Lt	4800	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	
55½	19¾	6	Elec Pow & L pf	600	35½	34½	35⅛	33¾	
33¼	16⅝	3	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	31½	29¾	30½	29¼	
107¼	100½	7	Elec Sto Battery	100	19	19	19	19	
57	39⅛	5½	Endicott John pf	100	103½	103½	103½		
13½	4½		Engineers PS ww	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛		
2¼	1⅛		Erie RR 1pf	100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6	
			Evans Products	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5¾	3⅛		Fairbanks Morse	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
14	10	.80	Fed Dept Stores	100	10½	10½	10½		
2	¾		Fed Screw W	200	⅞	⅞	⅞		
25½	15	2.60	Fed Water Serv	2600	7⅜	6	7⅛	5‡	
52	39½	2½	Fidelity Phs F In	700	16	15½	15⅝	15⅞	
	⅜		First Nat Stores	400	44⅜	44	44⅜	44	
12	4⅞		Fisk Rubber	200	½	½	¼	⅛	
5⅜	2		Foster-Wheeler	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾	
19½	14	2	Fox Film A	900	2½	2½	2½	2½	
			Freeport Texas	1000	15¼	15	15	15¼	
17½	7		Gamewell	20	7	7	7		
35⅜	16½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	18	17½	17½	18⅜	
15½	7⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	200	8½	8½	8½		
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	860	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
5½	2		Gen Bronze	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
26½	14⅜	1	Gen Cable A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	
11¼	10⅛	.60	Gen Electric	6800	16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞	
49¼	31⅝	3	Gen Elec Sp	6100	11	10¾	9	9	
25¼	11⅝	6	Gen Foods	200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
15⅛	6	1	Gen Gas & E A	300	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	
37	28½	3	Gen G & E 7% A	8000	10	10	10	7	
24⅜	10⅞	2	Gen Mills	600	31	30⅝	31	31	
28⅝	13	3	Gen Motors	13800	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	
14⅜	7		Gen Ry Signal	700	15½	15¼	15½	16	
1⅞	¼		Gen Refractories	600	6⅞	6¾	6⅞		
24¼	10⅜	1	Gen Thea Equip	300	¼	⅜	⅜		
2½	1½		Gillette Saf Raz	10600	19	18	18⅜	18⅛	
7	4¼		Gimbel Bros	700	13¾	13	13⅛		
6½	3⅞		Glidden	100	16¼	16	16		
19⅜	11¼	1.60	Gobel (Adolf)	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	2⅞		Gold Dust	400	4	4	4	4	
18⅜	9⅛		Goodrich	4300	14½	13½	13½	14	
61	33	7	Goodyear	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3	
11½	7¼		Goodyear 1pf	100	9½	9½	9½		
4⅝	1⅞		Gotham Silk Hos	100	35½	35½	35⅝	35½	
7⅝	3⅜		Graham Paige	400	9	9	9		
3	1⅜		Granby	800	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
9¾	5		Grand-Sil Stores	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
30⅛	23½	1	Grand Union	100	½	½	½		
25	10		Grant (WT)	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
13¼	8	2	Great Nor pf	100	24	24	24		
6½	3¼		Great Nor Ore	500	11½	10¾	10¾	11⅛	
80	63⅝	7	Great West Sug	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
			Great W Sug pf	300	4½	4½	4½	4½	
2¼	1		Hahn Dept Sto	100	1½	1½	1½		
11⅞	8	1.20	Hall Printing	300	8	8	8		
1⅞	¾		Hartman Corp B	300	⅝	⅝	⅝		
95	87	7	Hercules Powd pf	110	86	84	84		
83	62	6	Hershey Choc	100	68	68	68		
10⅜	4		Hollander	100	7	7	7		
130¼	110	7.80‡	Homestake M	100	4½	4½	4½		
2	1		Houdaille Her B	300	118	117	117		
59¾	31½	4	Houston Oil	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼	
5½	2⅜		Houston Oil new	900	14	13½	13½	14	
57½	45¼	4.20	Household Pin pf	100	3	3	3		
16½	6	1	Howe Sound	100	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	46½	
30¾	17¼	3½	Hudson & Man	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7	
11⅝	4½		Hudson Motor	100	18	18	18		
5⅜	2		Hupp Motors	700	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	
				1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
18¼	9½		Ill Central	2800	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
38½	23⅞	4	Indus Rayon	400	27½	26	26	25⅞	
39½	19¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	22¼	20¼	20½	23	
4¼	2		Inspiration Con	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7	
8	4½	.50†	Insuranshare Del	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
3⅞	2⅛	.28	Insuranshare Md	700	2½	2½	2½		
			Int Business M						
117	80⅞	6‡	Int Cement	2100	62⅜	60⅝	60⅝	63½	
21	7⅛	2	Int Combustion	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
29¾	16½	1.80	Int Combus pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
24½	5½		Int Harvester	1600	19½	18⅜	18⅝	19⅜	
9¼	5⅜	2b	Int Hydroelec	900	7¼	7	7	10	
11	3½		Int Match pf	2200	1⅛	¾	¾	⅞	
44⅝	25⅞	2	Int Nickel	3400	8	8¼	8¼	8	
23½	15	3	Int Paper&Pow pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	6	
12¼	4¾		Int Salt	500	38⅜	37⅜	37⅝	41¼	
24⅝	15		Int Shoe	100	15	15	15	15	
12¼	4¾		Int Silver	400	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	15	
11	2⅞		Int Tel & Tel	200	17	17	17	18⅛	
6¾	3⅛		Interstate Dept S	3800	5¾	5½	5½	5¾	
18	10½	3	Intertype Corp	600	3½	3	3	3	
			Island Crk Coal	300	4	4	4		
				200	10½	10¼	10¼	11	
35½	10¼		Johns Manville	2200	11	10⅜	10⅜	11¼	
84	50	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	40	52½	51¼	51⅜	51¼	
1	⅜		Karstadt (R)	300	½	½	½		
22⅞	6¾		Kelly-Sp Tire	100	12	12	12		
4	1		Kelly-Springfield	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
10⅝	5¼		Kelsey Hayes W	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38	25	6	Kelvinator Corp	500	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾	
13	5½		Kendall Co pf	50	26½	26½	26½	6	
19	8¾	1.60	Kennecott Cop	6200	7½	6¾	6¾		
9⅛	4¾		Kresge	7900	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅝	
18⅞	11⅜	1	Kreuger & Toll	11400	⅝	⅝	⅝		
			Kroger Groc & B	1200	13	12⅝	12⅝	13¼	
2⅛	1⅜		Lee Rubber	1100	2	2	2		
18	7¼		Lehigh Val Coal	100	1½	1½	1½		
46⅝	34	2.40	Lehigh

BETTER TONE DEVELOPS IN STEEL TRADE

Youngstown and Birmingham Districts' Operations Are Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18 — After operations dipped to a rate of 21 per cent of capacity last week, higher steel operations are in prospect for this week.

The Youngstown district will be gaited 3 per cent higher than last week. In the Birmingham district the pace will be 50 per cent of capacity compared with 21 per cent last week with the putting into operation of the Ensley mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, including two blast furnaces, nine open-hearth furnaces and a rail mill.

The Republic Steel Corporation is working at a higher pace to take care of an order for 8000 tons of steel pipe for use in California. Tin plate operations are being increased, the present pace being 48 per cent of capacity compared with 40 per cent at the start of this month. Individual companies here and there are stepping up their scale of work, some going as high as 75 per cent of capacity.

Moreover, the inevitable placing of orders for automobile steel within the next few weeks should afford considerable stimulus. None in the steel industry expects any great revival, but it is believed it is highly possible that a general average of 30 per cent operations can be reached before the end of spring.

Structural Steel Active

Business in fabricated structural steel continues to improve, both from the standpoint of large tonnage projects as well as the many lesser undertakings. The largest new inquiry involves 15,000 tons for an extension to a post office at Washington. Four federal buildings, for which the steel will be ordered by the end of May, will require 90,000 tons.

American steel pipe makers expect to receive an order for 90,000 tons of steel pipe for the Irak Petroleum Company for use in Persia. The Texas Company is expected shortly to buy 75,000 boxes of tin plate, 100 pounds to the box, for fabrication into oil containers for use in foreign fields, while Nippon Oil Company in Japan is inquiring for 32,000 boxes.

In short, the steel trade sees the largest number of big tonnage projects in prospect for a long time.

Economy Is Stressed

Meanwhile the steel industry economizes in every conceivable way. In some cases companies are closing some plants and working at places where the greatest economies can be obtained. Much extra effort is being done away with for the time being.

The steel price situation is considered fairly satisfactory. It is reported that the Ford Motor Company has been unsuccessful in procuring concessions by $2 a ton in some of the steel which it has tried to purchase and is now working for a $1 slash.

Railroads, who opened bids for their second quarter requirements, found all steel makers adhering to the higher price levels announced for second quarter shipment.

No price changes have taken place in pig iron during the last week though it has been intimated that basic iron had a weak undertone in the eastern Pennsylvania district. The inroads of foreign pig iron become more severe. It is reported that a maker of cast iron pipe on the Delaware River has imported 26,000 tons of Dutch pig iron so far this year despite the duty of $1.375 a ton. Considerable English and Indian iron has been brought to this country recently.

The volume of pig iron is very constant week by week. About 2000 tons the being sold weekly at New York, 1000 tons at Boston and 1500 tons at Philadelphia, though this does not include the large deals made with importers of foreign iron.

During the last week, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced statistics as to the production of steel rails in this country last year, 1,115,000 tons, the lowest since 1885.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Some of the non-ferrous metals touched new lows during the last week. Tin sold down to 18⅜c a pound, the bottom point since 1898. Silver sold at 27⅞c an ounce at the middle of the week though ended the week at 28⅛, the former figure having been a new bottom for 1932. Copper, on the other hand, became a shade stronger.

Though all custom smelters would sell all week at 5¾c, by Saturday some had withdrawn from that price because of better sales for export. Lead demand has been very brisk, with prices unchanged.

Zinc declined $1 a ton to 2.75c the decline having come as a surprise in view of the many weeks that the metal had been stable in the face of dullness. Quicksilver also weakened.

A turn for the better in metal sentiment came on Friday when stocks started rallying somewhat after their long declines. All metals went higher on the London Metal Exchange and sales of the metals improved in this country.

STEEL EMPLOYEES GO BACK TO WORK

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 18 (AP) —More than 1000 steel workers returned to their jobs in five open-hearth furnaces today, after a layoff of several weeks.

Resumption of work at the furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron Railroad Company at Ensley, and plans to put four more into operation this week at the Fairfield plant and two others at the Gadsden plant of the Gulf States Steel Company will bring ingot production in the district to 48 per cent of capacity.

The Ensley rolling mill also went into operation today and the rail mill will be opened later this week.

FARBENINDUSTRIE DIVIDEND

BERLIN, April 18—I. G. Farbenindustrie has decided to declare a common dividend of 7 per cent for 1931, compared with 12 per cent in 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '53	78	78
Adams Express 4s '48	63½	62⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	18
Alleghkany Corp 5s '50	16½	16
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73	73
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	68¾	68¼
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75	75
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37½	35⅞
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	63	62½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	67¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	49½	48½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83½	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	100¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102	101¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99¼	98
Amer T&T 5s '65	99	98½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	63	59½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	24½	24½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	20	20
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68	68
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68¼	58
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	56	56
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	86½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	82⅞	82⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	57¼	57¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36	36
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94	94
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	98½	98½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78½	78½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	66	64
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	61½	60¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	35½	34¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	49	49
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	83	83
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	58¼	48
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	55¼	54
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅞	102½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	89	89
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	83¾	83¾
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	58	58
Boston & Maine 5s '67	60	60
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅜	103⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	84½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103½	103⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95	94¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	43	43
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	59	59
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80	80
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86	84½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85	85
Can North deb 6½s '46	96¾	96½
Can North deb 7s '40	96½	96
Can Pacific deb 4s	60	59½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	67½	67½
Can Pacific 5s '44	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '54	72	72
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	43¾	43¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	69⅜	68½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	76
Cen Pacific 5s '60	64	64
Cen Pacific 5s '67	53	52
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	75	75
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88	88
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¾	101½
Ches & O 4½s B	76⅛	76⅛
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	43	43
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	82⅝	82⅝
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93½	93½
Chicago C L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41¾	41
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	70	70
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6¼	6
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	28½	28
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	51	51
Chicago & Nw gen 5½s '87	51	51
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	32	32
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	19½	18½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	65	65
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	73½	73
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	43½	42
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	39½	39½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	23½	23½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99½	99½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84¾	84¾
Childs Co 5s '43	26	26
Chile Copper 5s '47	43	43
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '69 A	91	90½
Cin Un 5s	97¾	97½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	58	58
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	50	50
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	72¾	72
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 Apr	71½	69
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	72	71
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	82	81½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92¼	92¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	84¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19⅜	19⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	94½	94½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Container Corp 6s '46	31	30½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101¼	101⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80	79
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	52	52
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	22	21
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93¾	93¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¼	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	72	72
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96⅜
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	65½	65
Erie RR ref 5s '67	30½	29¼
Erie RR gen lien	43½	43
Erie RR gen 5s '75	30½	29¼
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99½	99½
Gannett 6s '43	70½	70½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¼	99¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	82	82
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	41	41
Geo Teater Equip 6s '40	4	3¾
Geo &Atl RR 5s	10	10
Goodrich 6s '45	43	42
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78	77½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70½	70
Gould Coupler 6s '40	24	24
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	94⅞	94¼
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	96½	96¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	82	82
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	60	60
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	67	66
Great Northern 7s '36 A	80	78¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	29	28½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	8½	8½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	52½	52½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30½	30½
Hudson & Man ad jin 5s '57	49	49
Hudson &Man rfg 5s '57	76	76
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	101¾
Ill Central 4s '52	51½	51½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	47	46
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35½	34½
Ill Central 6½s '36 66, 64s	66	64⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39½	38½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	96⅛
Interlake Iron Coy 5s	30	30
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37¾	36
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	4¾	3
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3½	3
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46	45½
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	46½	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	30	30
Inter Rap Trans 6s '33	60	60
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	25	25
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	32	32
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	42	42
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50	50
Int Paper 6s '55	23¼	22⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	35	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	31½	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	37½	35½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33¾	33¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	58⅝	58⅜
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93½	93
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48¼	48¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	84⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	80	80
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	46	46
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	52	50
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	74	74
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	45	45
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45	43
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	45	43¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	77¾	77¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	76½	75
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	40	40
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97¾	97
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32½	32½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	83	83
Metro Water 5½s '50	45⅞	44½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	89¾	89¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	83½	83¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	83½	82
Min S&P&SSM 5½s '49s	18	18
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	44	44
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	45	45
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	33	33
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	19	18¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	36½	35½
Mo Pacific 5s E '80	36½	36½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	36½	36
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	18¼	17½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	15⅝	15⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85	85
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	80½	80½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	68½	68½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	41½	41½
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	58½	58½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	90½	90
Nat Steel 5s	70½	69½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96½	96¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103	103
N O T & M 5s B '54	27	27
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82¼	82
NYC&HR 4½s N	58	57¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	58	58
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	62½	62½
NYC&HR cv 6s '38	77	77
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	66	65
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	27½	26
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	29½	29
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	47⅛	46½
NY Edison 5s '44	103¾	103⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109½	109½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104¾	104½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	52	51
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	50	47
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63¼	63
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	78	78
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	79½
NY Oni & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95½	95
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102¼	102
NY Steam Corp '56	94	93¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '48	49	49
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	93¾	93½
Niag Share 5½s '50	59	58
Norf & W con 4s '96	90	90
Norf & W div 4s '44	91	91
Norf & W PC&C 6s	102¾	102¾
North Am Co 5s '61	77	75
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82½	82½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95¾	95¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57½	51½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	78½	78½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	72	71½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95½	96

	High	Low	Apr18	Apr16
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99¾		
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¾	103¾		
Paramount Public 5½s '50	34	32		
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	37	36		
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	39	39		
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	68½	68½		
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88	86¾		
Penn Railroad con 4s stp '48	83	83		
Penn Railroad 4s '52	90½	89½		
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	61	59		
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	63	63		
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	72¼	72¼		
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	73¼	72		
Pen Railroad 5s '64	72	72		
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	82½	82		
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	97⅞	97½		
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95	94⅝		
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55¾	55½		
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	50	50		
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	53	53		
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	79¾	79		
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91	91		
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	63	63		
Phil & Read C&I 6s '40	39	33¾		
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55⅝	55		
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	25	24		
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91	91		
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96¾	96¾		
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67	67		
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45	44		
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	52¾	52½		
Rio G W col 5s '49	48¼	48¼		
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	67½	67½		
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	79	79		
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	64	64		
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	21¾	21		
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	16½	16½		
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	24	24		
St Louis SW con 4s '32	67	65½		
StP M&M con 6s '33	99	99		
Seabd Ayr Fla Ry 5s A '35	2¼	2		
Shell Union 5 '47	61	61		
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85¾	85¾		
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87½	87⅛		
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	97		
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	48⅞	48⅞		
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	53	52½		
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	53	53		
Southern Ry con 5s '94	73¼	73¼		
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	39	39		
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	40½	40½		
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½		
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	101½		
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88¾	88¾		
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	20	20		
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76½		
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	41¼	41¼		
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¾	100¾		
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91⅝	90½		
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76	75¼		
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37½	36		
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	66¾	66¾		
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	76	76		
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57 ww	26½	25		
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	26½	26½		
Vanadium 5s '41	39	38¼		
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86¼	85½		
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61¾	61¾		
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7½	7½		
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	18¼	18¼		
Warren Bros 5s '41	30	30		
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101		
Western Electric 5s '44	98¾	96¼		
Western Maryland 4s '52	52½	52		
Western Maryland 5½s '77	53½	53½		
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33⅜	33⅜		
Western Union 5s '51	55	54¾		
Western Union col 5s '38	73	73		
Western Union 5s '60	56	56		
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	48	48		
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	56½	56½		
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	9⅛	9¼		
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	23½	23½		
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60½	60½		
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60	59½		

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Apr18	Apr16
3½s '47	101.	100.30	101.	101.00	
1st 4¼s '47	102.	101.28	102.	101.30	
4th 4¼s '38	102.21	102.18	102.21	102.21	
4th 4¼s reg	102.16	102.16	102.16		
4th 4¼s '55	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	
US 3½s '49	96.2	95.22	96.2	96.2	
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	99.2	98.23	98.26	98.23	
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.	98.26	98.27	98.30	
US 3⅜s '47	98.24	98.16	98.20	98.31	
US 3¼s '56	100.25	100.15	100.24	100.29	
US 4s '54	102.24	102.15	102.17	102.20	
US 4¼s '52	106.	106.	106.	105.30	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	37¾	37
Akershus 5s '63	57	57
Antwerp 5s '58	75	75
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50	49¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50⅜	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50¼	50¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51⅜	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50	50
Australia 4½s '56	51¾	51¾
Australia 5s '55	59¼	58
Australia 5s '57	59¼	57½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	44½	44½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	40½	40½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	23½	23
Belgium (King) 7s '49	84½	84½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91	91
Belgium (King) 7s '55	97½	97
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95⅜	95⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	20	20
Betrlin (City) 6½s '50	26	26
Bogota (City) 8s '45	11¼	11¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	20¼	20¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24¼	24
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	27
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27½	27½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78¾	78¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95	94¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	7½	7½
Chile (Bank) 6⅜s '61	22	21½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7⅞	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10½	10
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10¼	10½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	19½	19½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	20¼	20¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	20	19½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	67	67
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	22½	22½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	43	43
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	57	56⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	78	78
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	63½	63½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	35½	35½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	81½	81½
Dutch El 6s '47	89	89
Dutch El sf 6s '62	83¾	83¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	53	53
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	83	83
Frankfort 6½s '53	20	20
French (Rep) 7s '49	116½	116½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	117⅝
German 7s '49	60¼	59½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	31½	30½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	30¼	28¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30½	29
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	20½	20½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35¾	35
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	28	28
Hamburg 6s '46	24¾	24⅜
Harpen 6s '49 ww	28	25⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	70½	70½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	61	60¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	70¾	67¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33	33
Karstadt 6s '43	19	19
Kreuger & Tol 5s '59	9½	9
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	65¼	65¼
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	16	16
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	80½	80½
New South Wales 5s '57	52	49
New South Wales 5s '58	52	49
Norway (King) 5½s '65	72	72
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101¼	101¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	95¼	95
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4½	4½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4½	4½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10	10
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	52⅛
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54¾	54
Prussia 6½s '51	25⅝	25⅛
Prussia 6s '52	23⅜	22⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	27	27
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	27	27
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	28	28
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	23	23
Rhinelbe 7s '46	23¼	23¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '53	8	8
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	9
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	9¼	9¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70	70
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	70	70
Roumania 7s '59	42	42
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	9¼	9
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60	60
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	34	34
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	16	16
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	21½	21½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	24½	23¼
Saxon State 7s '45	37¼	37⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	34½	33½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	36½	36½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	40	40
Siemens 6½s '51	40¾	40¾
Silesia Bk 8s '47	31½	31½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	40	38¾
Sydney 5½s '55	41	41
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	78¾	76
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103	103
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	51	51
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	47	45
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	42½	42
Tyrol 7½s '55	48	47
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	55⅞	55⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101½	100⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	18½	18½
Uni Stl W 5½s A '51	19⅞	18
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	27½	27½
Vienna 6s '52	56¼	55½
Warsaw 7s '58	40	38⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	19¼	19¼

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—The fine selection offered at the wool auction today met a better demand from the home trade and the Continent at prices generally in the sellers' favor. The series will close April 22. There were 7613 bales offered and 6516 were sold.

Various Companies Show Large Gains

GAINS have been reported in the last week by a number of companies, representing different lines of activity. An official of the Copeland Products, Inc., following a tour of district dealer conventions at Cleveland, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., reported increased sales of electric refrigeration equipment in all districts, and that the industry is facing a much improved outlook. The National Service Companies report that sales of fuel oil for March were more than double those of the like month in 1931, and that the quarter's sales totaled 15,528,000 gallons, a gain of 97 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

In the automobile industry, the De Soto Motor Corporation states that retail deliveries in the first quarter were 36 per cent greater than last year, while sales for March constituted a record for that month, exceeding March of last year by 50 per cent and February, 1932, by 77 per cent. For the week ended April 9, sales of 1601 cars were 43 per cent ahead of the previous week and 95 per cent ahead of the like week last year.

BAYLIES NOW HEADS BOSTON EDISON CO.

Mr. Walter C. Baylies was chosen president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston at a special meeting of the board of directors today. He had been senior vice-president for many years. This action assures continuance of the policies of the late C. L. Edgar, former president.

Mr. Frank D. Comerford, president of the New England Power Association, was elected a director and a member of the executive committee.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans— Today Last

FRENCH JURIES TO HAVE VOICE IN SENTENCES

New Law Removes Sole Responsibility From the Judiciary

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A striking innovation in French judicial procedure has just been introduced by a law which permits juries in the assize courts to join with the judges in fixing penalties for persons convicted in those courts.

No longer is the jury confined to considering and expressing its opinion on matters of fact and culpability; it is now admitted to share with the judges the right and responsibility of deciding upon the sentence to be passed.

This reform is welcomed by most members of the legal profession because it is felt that the association of jurors with judges will result in fairer sentences. It is notoriously difficult to obtain a verdict of guilty from a French jury in criminal cases, and one reason undoubtedly is that jurors have hesitated to bring in such a verdict because they have felt that the sentence imposed by judges might be unduly severe and not take sufficient account of extenuating circumstances.

Now that jurors are admitted to a share in deciding the punishment to be meted out, they are expected to have fewer apprehensions about the consequences of their decision as to whether an accused person is guilty or not.

Under the new law, the jury first decides, as in the past, on the culpability of the accused. If he is found guilty, the 12 jurors meet with the three justices of the assize court to determine the sentence. A secret ballot is taken, and the penalty inflicted is that which is favored by at least eight of the 15 voters. If no such majority is obtained on the first ballot, a second vote is taken. If even then no majority prevails, the most severe penalty is eliminated and a vote taken on those which remain. This process is repeated until a majority is registered for a certain penalty.

The new law was passed by the Senate in 1926, and slipped through the Chamber of Deputies practically unnoticed, with very few deputies present, on the morning of Feb. 29, 1932, along with a large number of other measures which were voted as matter of routine.

Washington Tree Exercise Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 18—A walnut tree from the George Washington estate at Mount Vernon will be planted in the State House grounds by Gov. John G. Winant, next Saturday, under the auspices of the New Hampshire George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Forestry Department, and the Daniel Webster Council of Boy Scouts will cooperate in the ceremony.

Governor Winant says the purpose is to make the boys of New Hampshire "tree-minded" and to begin a state-wide plan. He is also the originator of the plan for the planting of a black walnut seed with appropriate exercises on Fast Day, April 28, by every Boy Scout troop in New Hampshire—these having been gathered last fall at Mount Vernon for this purpose.

The planting of the black walnut tree in the State House yard next Saturday by Governor Winant will be attended with impressive ceremonies.

Ancient Mexican Cave May Yield Lost Gems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Explorations which are expected to uncover rich and highly important ancient jewels have been begun in the Cueva del Indio, Indian's Cave, near Lerdo, in the State of Coahuila.

The spot, long a favorite of excursionists, is famous for its beauty and mystery, the interior of the caverns having never been thoroughly investigated. Government natural scientists and private explorers are coöperating in the work.

TRADE REPORTS SHOW 29 NEW INDUSTRIES

Two thousand workers will find employment in 29 new industrial establishments and additions to 10 other plants which have begun operation in Massachusetts outside of Boston since Jan. 1, according to a statement made today by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission. The Commission estimates that 1,000,000 square feet of floor space will be utilized as a result of these expansions.

Reports which come from the various chambers of commerce in the State show that products manufactured by these concerns will include: printed cards, women's apparel, jewels for watch bearings, buttons, oil burners, shoes, golf balls, wood heels, wire goods, wire lamp shades, candy, silk, electric meters and testing apparatus and metal furniture.

TRICK TO OBTAIN WET VOTE CHARGED

Use of a "trick" to record votes in favor of a prohibition poll is charged against the National Liberal Alliance by the Citizens' Dry Campaign Committee of Massachusetts in a letter to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and the national Republican and Democratic committees.

Post-card ballots sent out, the citizens' committee advises, purported to record the attitude of the signer as to whether or not prohibition should be repealed. However, the letter states, the signer, whether or not he is in favor of prohibition, "is tricked into recording himself in favor of a national referendum" through the wording of the card.

FIVE-YEAR DEBT HOLIDAY PLAN TO BE PRESSED

Overseas Trade to Be Asked to Get Behind New Discount Project

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—A movement has been started here to align the American Importers and Exporters Association in support of a war debt discount plan similar to the one proposed by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith in his Jefferson Day speech.

Mr. Rafael Del Castillo Jr., for 25 years in the export and import business, is to address the association, of which he is a director, on April 27. He plans to ask the membership to get behind the plan as the one feasible means of stirring up international business.

Mr. Del Castillo has been working on a plan similar to Mr. Smith's, and has communicated his suggestion to President Hoover, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. John J. Raskob, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, and others.

Mr. Del Castillo says, "While we cannot afford to forgive the debt, we can afford to grant these nations a breathing spell."

"We can do this," he says, "by granting them, not a one-year moratorium, but a five-year moratorium with the proviso that during those five years they purchase from us as of old, and that if they buy from us we will grant them an allowance against their debt on a basis that will be satisfactory."

His debt discount idea differs in two principal respects from Mr. Smith's. He says we cannot "forget" foreign debts for 20 years, because that would be tantamount to cancellation. Nor does he feel we can allow a discount of so much as 25 per cent. "We should start our discount on a 10 per cent basis and then adjust the figure, depending upon how much each country owes us and on how much of our goods our foreign debtors normally buy during a year. A 25 per cent allowance against their debts might be altogether too much in most cases."

Mr. Del Castillo has prepared figures on average annual purchases of American goods by foreign debtor nations from 1928-1931, inclusive. These show that on a 10 per cent basis Belgium would receive a discount of $8,960,000 each year, France $21,280,000, Great Britain $70,560,000 and Italy $11,200,000. Belgium owes this country $727,800,000, France $6,847,600,000, Great Britain $11,105,900,000 and Italy $2,407,600,000.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL PLANS RESEARCH DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 18—A walnut tree from the George Washington estate at Mount Vernon will be planted in the State House grounds by Gov. John G. Winant, next Saturday, under the auspices of the New Hampshire George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Forestry Department, and the Daniel Webster Council of Boy Scouts will cooperate in the ceremony.

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New products of New England plants and research laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will go on parade May 3 and 4, when the New England Council, through its industrial committee, will conduct Research Day and New Product Day for New England, it was announced today by Mr. James W. Hook, chairman of the industrial committee.

On Research Day New England industrialists will see how industrial research operations are carried on in the 17 laboratories of the Institute. An open forum for discussing the development, testing and marketing of new products will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the second day. Besides the Institute, the American Marketing Society, New England section; and the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are coöperating with the New England Council in this project.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space two lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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Local Classified

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MILTON, MASS.—Special offer, unusually attractive, spacious 5-room apartment, fireplace, modern, large screened porch, garage, in 2-family; few minutes to rapid transit. Milton 4809-0724.

NEW YORK CITY, 10th Street, 149 West—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath. Stuyvesant 9-7740.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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ADIRONDACKS—For rent, Corlear Bay Club, on shore of Lake Champlain, in the pines, on privately owned estate, furnished housekeeping cottages, with open fireplaces, running spring water, sand beach, tennis courts; within driving distance of all principal points in the Adirondacks; daily delivery of supplies and mail; rentals $140 to $535; references required. C. H. EASTON, Scarsborough, N. Y.

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NEW and used furniture of distinction; estate of Marie Eddy; free suburban delivery; open until 9. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS (912 Columbus Ave.) between 104th-105th, 8th-9th Aves.; "L" to door. New York City.

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Local Classified

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HOUSEKEEPER, must be good cook; near Boston. W-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to care for home and 5-year-old girl while parents are at business; small pay but good home for right party. Address 267 Williams Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Near Dupont Circle—9-room house, partly furnished, 2 baths, hot water heat; reasonable; will give lease. Telephone Decatur 0687.

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LOADS wanted to and from Maine, New Hampshire, New York and New Jersey; local moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J., 150 Harrison St.—Two well furnished rooms, private bath, single-double; adult home. (Apt. 1-B.)

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NEW YORK CITY, 495 West End Ave. (Apt. 6 North)—Single, near bath; double, semi-private bath; comfortable, elevator. Sus. 7-7753.

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NEW YORK CITY, 100th St. (West End Ave.)—Single, double, newly furnished; outside, running water. Riverside 9-8902.

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 417 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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HOUSEWORKER-COOK, experienced; colored; city, country; neat, reliable; references. MINNIE NELSON, 2 W. 129th St., New York City. Harlem 7-1485.

REFINED widow desires position; would make good matron, housekeeper or ladies' companion; good traveler, can sew and drive auto; experienced cashier, retail selling and clerical work; free to go anywhere. E. D. STRATTON, 247 Dickinson St., Springfield, Mass.

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SOLOIST position open; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Music Committee, Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 39 W. 190th St., New York City.

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ANTIQUES

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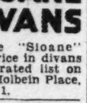
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Henry Bergh
1823—1888

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born in New York City. Left with ample means by his father, he gave up Columbia College and spent five years traveling through Europe. In 1862 was secretary to the American Legation in Russia.

A witness to many cruelties to animals in his travels and throughout his stay in Russia, he determined to devote his life to the protection and betterment of all dumb beasts. A visit to Lord Harrowby in England, at that time head of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, strengthened this purpose and on his return to the United States he was granted the right by the New York Legislature on April 10, 1866, to incorporate what was

The First Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in America.

Worth Knowing

DEPENDS ON THE OWNER

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Records of motor vehicles reveal that in prosperous times the period of usefulness of an automobile is much shorter than in times of financial stress. The Department of Commerce has estimated that the average car in the United States is used about seven and one-half years.

In Lighter Vein

Of Higher Order

Monarchs have their light moments, as well as other people. King Edward, for example, acted out a pun with a well-known tea merchant.

"Lipton," he said, "I think I shall give you an order shortly."

"That is exceedingly kind of Your Majesty," returned Lipton. "I shall have a price list sent at once."

A few days later the King handed the tea merchant his order. "Here's a surprise packet for you, Lipton," he said. "Please do not open it until you return home." He handed over a little box which, on opening later, Lipton found to contain the insignia making him a knight commander of the Victorian Order.—*Vanity Fair.*

Not to Be Wasted

Mother: "That was quite a tumble you took, Willie. I'm pleased that you didn't cry over it."

Willie: "I thought you were out."

Passing Show

What They Say

Moral Forces

"If world problems are to be solved, it will be through greater application, through more education, through a deeper faith, and a more complete reliance upon moral forces."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

A Peace Fund

"I hope that in the future we shall be ready to spend on the enterprises of peace what the financial maxims of the past would only allow us to spend on the devastations of war."—*Mr. J. M. Keynes.*

Applied Education

"An educated man is one who can accomplish things."—*Henry Ford.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

ALL love is sweet,
Given or returned. . . .
They who inspire it most are fortunate,
. . . but those who feel it most
Are happier still.
—SHELLEY.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty Rewarded

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Mich.

PETER GERALTOWSKI, sweeping streets in exchange for a welfare "dole," and worrying about $600 he was in arrears on a house, picked up a woman's pocketbook. It contained $600 and the owner's name.

The street sweeper returned the money as soon as a friend who can read English helped him locate the owner.

A newspaper printed the story. Recently the mortgage was taken over by a man whose name even Peter doesn't know. The payments were reduced and the mortgage won't be foreclosed. And the man says Peter is to have a good job.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

John viii: 51 (F. R., who asks how this should be read when encountered in a passage) —"John eight (pause) fifty-one." The full reading as "John, eighth chapter, verse fifty-one," is unnecessary.

Thessalonians, Corinthians — End them *-anz*, not *-unz*. The *a*, to be sure, is clipped as in account.

Matthew — *Math'-u* (long *u*), not *Ma'-thoo*.

Daniel—*Dan'-yel* (*e* clipped as in novel), not *Dan'-yul*.

Countenance—The last syllable is *-nanse* (*a* clipped as in account), not *-nunse*.

Ignorant, ignorance — More last syllables to watch. Do not allow them to sound *-runt* and *-runse;* they are *-rant* and *-ranse* (each *a* clipped as in account).

Gospel—End it *-pel* (*e* clipped as in novel), not *-pul*.

Weary — *Wee'-ry* (*ee* as in *feet*, *y* as in fancy, not *wih'-ry*.

Falleth, findeth — *Faul'-eth* and *find'-eth*. Not *fau'-luth* and *fine'-duth*.

Actual—*Ak'-tu-al* (first *a* short as in hat, *u* "quick-long" as in unite, second *a* clipped as in account). Avoid *ak'-choo-ul*.

Victory—It isn't *vik'-ter-y*. Sound it *vik'-to-ry* (*i* short as in *it*, *o* "quick-long" as in *obey*, *y* as in fancy).

Relinquish, vanquish — Sound the *n* as *ng*.

Emmaus — Preferably *Eh-may'-us* (*e* short as in get, *a* long as in *ace*, *u* clipped as in circus.

Approaches—End it *-ez*, not *-us*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Detroit News: After many years, Variety's dismissal of a new musical show still stands out: "The tunes were the kind you whistle going into the theater."

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Some of our foreign investments may not be entirely sound, but they nevertheless have the appearance of permanency.

Los Angeles Times: A channel island, offered for sale in London, is described as a "paradise" and a "gem set in an azure sea." While the island itself is English beyond doubt, the advertising indubitably is early American.

Rocky Mountain News: Herr Einstein says: "The curvature of three-dimensional space may be either negative, positive, or zero." So that's settled.

Arkansas Gazette: Only Soviet propaganda plays are permitted on the Russian stage. Further protection is indicated in the fact that over there eggs are now selling at 40 cents apiece.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I heard the Boss say this was "BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK"—
And, oh Boy, wasn't I glad!
But would you believe it—before the day was half over he got out my ol' bathtub and got ready to give me a scrubbing!
And, although I wiggled my tail for all I was worth and reminded him it was "BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK," he went ahead just the same.—
Now wasn't that a fine how-do-you-do

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

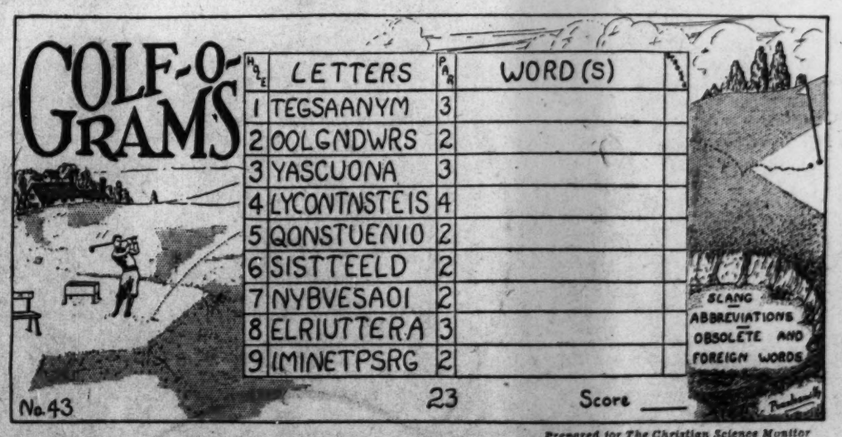
Golf-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 41
(Published April 4, 1932)
Winners:
Miss Carolyn Wells, Bay City, Mich.
Robert Franklin, Chicago, Ill.

Hole Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1. AAEEXMTSRU	3	Ex-amateurs	1
2. RRFPMNCEAEO	3	Performance	1
3. SRAPEWRLRSOH	3	April Showers	2
4. BBRRIIGONTH	2	Bring Bright	2
5. YMFWROAESL	3	Mayflowers	1
6. AADEEGRTUN	4	Guaranteed	1
7. NANAKBSIVSG	3	Savings-bank	1
8. NUIBODSSE	2	Bond Issue	2
9. SSSDJIAOBEL	3	Aids Jobless	2
	26		13

GOLF-O-GRAMS



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Westward Ho to Europe

Undoubtedly the outstanding development for good or ill in the foreign relations of the United States during the remainder of this century will be that of our relations with the countries on the western side of the Pacific Ocean.

THUS Secretary Stimson in a letter to Senator Hiram Bingham on the question of Philippine independence descries the major preoccupation of American diplomacy. His vision is not a sudden inspiration. It does not testify only to the importance of recent happenings. The Secretary of State has merely recognized a manifest destiny toward which many of his distinguished predecessors have worked in word and deed.

Compare American policy on the Pacific with American policy on the Atlantic. Toward Europe isolation became a creed as soon as the colonies had won their freedom. To the nations of the mother continent, the early American statesmen said: "You keep away from us and we will keep away from you." In course of time the pressure of events has broken down this aloofness, but isolationism still remains in the quiver of traditions, to be produced whenever "entanglements" get bothersome. It reëmerged as a force in policy when the United States rejected the League. It was sufficiently potent to prevent the ratification of the guarantee pact which France secured from President Wilson in 1919.

In the Pacific, no question of isolation has ever arisen. Asia and Oceania have always been the object of American concern. From the early days one gets the impression of a nation turning its back on the Atlantic and marching forward to Pacific waters. Even before the great westward trek got under way, the interests of the Atlantic seaboard inevitably gravitated toward "the China trade." Policy molded itself accordingly. Daniel Webster, for example, looked at the ultimate destination of the boats that sailed out of Salem and Boston for far Cathay. Caleb Cushing was sent out to make a treaty with imperial China in 1844 on the very heels of the British treaty. To Commodore Perry fell the honor of "opening up" Japan to the western world.

In the 'sixties, though internal development and turmoil had almost restricted the nation's vision to its own affairs, William H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary, saw the value of Alaska and looked beyond over the head of the westward migration. "The Pacific," he said, "will be the chief theater in the world's great hereafter." He was merely philosophizing on a future when the torrents of migration which were marching to the shores of the Pacific should grow so big as to create world problems. And America's center of gravity has continued to move westward.

At the turn of the nineteenth century the United States helped nature bring the Pacific closer. The continent was cut at the Isthmus of Panama. Moreover, the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines flung the United States' coast line clear across the Pacific. John Hay had become Secretary of State and had assumed for the United States a leadership in coöperation in Asia. He found an ally in President Roosevelt, who made the oft-repeated statement:

> The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America. The Atlantic era is now at the height of its development, and will soon exhaust the resources at its command. The Pacific era, destined to be the greatest of all, is just at its dawn.

But a curious thing is happening—the United States is finding Europe via the Pacific. Naval disarmament started in an atmosphere produced by Far Eastern rivalries. The United States, though declining to take such a position in regard to France, struggled to preserve the territorial integrity of both Russia and China. The effort took the United States into the Washington Conference of 1921 with all the world powers. Mr. Stimson, working for the territorial integrity of China, has now gone a step further, and has brought the United States very close to the League. The development in United States-European relations during his Secretaryship has been fomented by the momentous events in Manchuria.

Evidently the Pacific will see "the outstanding development" in future American policy, but, as the United States engages increasingly in Pacific affairs, she will have correspondingly to take cognizance of the fact that the Pacific is a world ocean, in which all the powers will work out their destiny, and this means the widening of coöperation on the Stimson plan, not its restriction.

Turning the Tide of Time

"OLD Time, the clock setter," seems to be all but out of a job. From the time Shakespeare so dubbed him down to the very moment, he has been losing his hold upon the public imagination. At first regarded, no doubt, as a benevolent public servant, he later became for many an austere master. But tyranny breeds revolt.

Seven nations in the next few days will take time into their own hands by moving those of the clock. A few already have done so. North of the equator men and women are about to set their clocks ahead one hour. South of it they have set them back. A portion of mankind, with its thoughts turned to sports, gardening or strolling in the mild fragrance of spring and summer days, is about to reëmbark on the venture of daylight saving. Another portion of mankind has just come home to the port of Standard Time.

It may seem a simple matter—this of coming face to face with your clock, looking it straight in the keyhole and saying, "This hour belongs to me," as you proceed to prove the statement with the movement of a mere finger. But it is not so simple nor—as you are aware in your very moment of triumph—without a reckoning. It has taken parliaments, and congresses, and supreme courts to inaugurate and preserve this right of men to manipulate minutes. And even so, where in one season there may be take, in another there must be give.

Once every year the world seems suddenly to divide itself into two camps—those who want daylight saving and those who don't. Some of the farmers say the cows won't abide by it. Some of the city folk say it is practically impossible to catch a train by it. But for many the prospect of having one more hour of light in each summer afternoon is too acceptable to allow of argument.

So Time can only look on while men tinker with the idea that perhaps, despite all that has been said about his inexorableness, they can make him serve those who too slavishly have served him. But not without a chuckle does he observe their excitement over the possibility. Some day, he muses, he will have to look up his old companion Tide, and talk over the bluff that the two so long played upon mankind. "For after all," says he, "friend Tide must know that when men learn how to work together, even he and I may have to wait for them now and then."

The Other Japan

IT IS as futile now as it ever was to be rushed into an indictment of a whole people. Of this fact Japan furnishes most recent proof. It was not difficult, once the Shanghai affair assumed serious proportions, to arouse a strong public resentment in the United States against this military adventure. Strong disapproval, so far as it applied to militarist Japan, was probably justified. Its peril, however, lay in the fact that it soon became unjustifiably inclusive. A feeling of hostility to the Japanese militarists, who merited it, was extending to the Japanese people, who did not. And this, if it had continued, would almost certainly have brought into jeopardy those very movements in Japan which are the strongest hope for the eventual restraint of extreme nationalism.

There is probably no country in the world in which, more rapidly or in the face of greater opposition, the peace movement has assumed such significant proportions as in Japan. The student movement for peace is energetic and growing. Last year the Labor movement, at the same time that it refused to swing toward the Communists, put itself on record for peace with unprecedented unanimity. Of the peace petitions that the women of the world sent to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, those from Japan are said to have had more signatures than those from any other nation. There are observers of things Japanese who insist that it was the fear of this rising belief in international conciliation that led certain militarist extremists to urge the drive in Manchuria as a means whereby popular opinion could once again be rallied to the support of the army and navy.

Perhaps the most significant phenomenon in this present crisis, so far as peace is concerned, is the attitude of the Christian community, both in China and Japan. The belief in good will, generally believed to be an indispensable part of the Christian's gospel, has not, for a moment, been surrendered or compromised in the face of the rising tide of nationalistic emotions. At the height of the Shanghai crisis the Christians of Japan, with funds raised from their own limited resources, dared to send a good-will delegation to meet with the Christians of China. Leading Japanese Christians, notably the internationally known Toyohiko Kagawa, have not ceased to raise their voices against the excessive employment of force toward China and on behalf of understanding as the only basis for a sound settlement between the two peoples.

Militarist Japan has had its share of attention during the last few months. It would be exceedingly unfortunate if democratic, peace-minded Japan were overlooked. It would be even more unfortunate if public opinion in the United States were allowed to assume that all Japan is as devoted to the doctrine of international force as the militarists seem to be. Such an assumption would not only be unfair; it would serve to weaken those growing forces among the Japanese people which are most likely to bring the authority of the militarists to an end.

Road Builder, Spare That Tree

THAT a highway necessarily should always follow the lines of least resistance is not admitted by a rapidly growing group of persons interested more in the preservation of the natural beauties of the countryside than in the few seconds saved by straightening out a curve here and there.

Not that they would hinder the elimination of danger spots. It is recognized that such hazards should be done away with, even at the expense of the landscape. But where beautiful trees, shrubs and attractive little hillocks are removed merely to make a straight line out of a ten-degree turn, these more far-sighted individuals rise in protest.

Particularly do they object to the removal of stately trees, sometimes a hundred years old, in many cases landmarks of distinct value in the pastoral scene. Some road builders, uninstructed as to landscaping and beautification, pay little or no heed to these natural beauties. To them a dignified old elm is just another obstacle to rapid transit. The planning of a highway is a job for a landscape architect as well as an engineer; but this is not to say that both qualifications may not sometimes be combined in one person.

The movement to obtain recognition for the need of beauty as well as utility in highways is gaining ground. Numerous national, state and local groups have been formed to carry it on. More are realizing the concrete value of æsthetic appreciation—the dollars and cents return from beautification work. A scenic countryside becomes more valuable from the standpoint of real estate. More visitors naturally are attracted to a region which pays some attention to the sides of its roads and to its woods and fields, as well as to the beds of its roads.

A medium and common sense policy of course must be followed. The demand for beauty cannot be carried to the point where any great loss of time or any great added expense is involved—that is, there is a limit, indicated by good judgment, to which consideration of beauty may go.

A reasonable amount of thought to the appearance of the road and its borders generally, though, should lead the average road engineer to enhance instead of deface the scenic attractions of rural areas.

Twisted Fame

LET a famous man make the mistake of bestowing his name on a dish or in any other way identifying himself with something outside the scope of the work that brought him fame! That will be the end of his fame. By that act he will have sacrificed his passport to posterity. It will be stolen by the object.

So seems to be the conclusion of Mr. Dwight Davis, former Secretary of War, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, who laments that, though he has tried to build up a reputation as a statesman, all his efforts have been overshadowed by his donorship of the Davis Cup. In Europe recently he was the "victim" of incessant tributes on this score, and on this score alone. That was the return he got for two years of a proconsulship in the Philippines which he filled with merit and to which he devoted himself arduously!

There is precedent for Mr. Davis's expectation that the object of his generosity will grow on him. Think of Colbert. Many will have to go to the encyclopædia to make sure of a very shadowy recollection of Colbert's stature and attainments as a statesman. But they know him—as a fish! Who doesn't know the sole that is colbert? Or, to go to the Orient for another example among the many that are available, regard Kang Hsi, perhaps the greatest of the Manchu Emperors of China. Who recalls anything at all of his rare scholarship, his surpassing wisdom, his wise rule? All lost in the musty records. But he lives gloriously, freshly—as a vase!

Many there are among Mr. Davis's contemporaries who have bestowed their names on things without counting the cost in posterity's eyes. "Babe" Ruth—is he to be known to the boys of fifty years hence as the Sultan of Swat, the peerless home-run monarch, or as a stick of candy? Melba, the great Australian nightingale—her voice is already a memory. Her name, however, is on the lips of millions of young people every summer time—attached to a peach! That will always be a la mode. So Mr. Davis may be assured that he will be in good company if posterity does decide to omit his public services from his record and make him, to quote the dictionaries of 200 years hence, "a kind of cup used as a trophy in international tennis tournaments: original donor unknown"!

Discovering Present Supply

NEVER before has there been such widespread effort as at present to chart the economic sea. It is a commendable effort and should continue, as no doubt it will. Many, however, are faced with the necessity rather of keeping their little boats afloat for the time being than of finding out where they are going. For them the charts can offer no more than a promise that future navigators will be less likely to lose direction in a storm.

An encouraging aspect of the recession period has been the tenacity with which such persons have clung to the tillers of their belabored craft—a determination not to give up the ship, though aid may seem far away. Two examples of such determination translated into activity have just come to light.

At Hope, Idaho, practically an entire settlement was without work, many families destitute and scores of persons hungry. Employment on highways as soon as weather permitted had been promised by the State and the county. But the need was immediate. A committee was formed, money collected and a truck owner sent 200 miles to Troy, Idaho, where there were known to be supplies without a market. Twelve hundred pounds of beans, 300 pounds of peas, 500 pounds of pork replenished many a larder in Hope twenty-four hours later.

From Seattle, Wash., comes a report that the city government is distributing seeds to backyard gardeners. The demand indicates that many citizens see in gardening an opportunity to provide for a large part of their needs.

Both at Hope and at Seattle the relief being supplied is, of course, temporary. So may be the stopping of a leak in a boat—yet quite as necessary at the moment of crisis as the charting of a way to shore. In many cases the problem today is one of feeding the hungry and of helping people to help themselves.

There is need of the chart makers, the economic planners and analysts. But there is need also of that attitude of neighborliness and helpfulness which finds expression in supplying a brother's need. Indeed, the success of any economic plan must depend in large measure upon the exercise of that attitude.

Editorial Notes

Some motorists are placarding their cars with plates which read, "Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment." Do they believe that making liquor more plentiful will make the roads safer?

Garden Growing in three words:
Plan
Plant
Plants

Word that United States income taxes paid after April 15 would be subject to fines brings home the fact that time, tide—and taxes wait for no man.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Five-Day Week at Washington and in Industry

WASHINGTON

WHAT are the implications, what the probable ultimate results of President Hoover's urgent advocacy of a five-day week in the government service? He has himself offered it as an alternative to a flat cut in wages. It is generally known that the President is opposed to wage reduction as a remedy for financial and industrial depression. He is too shrewd an economist to concede that business, paralyzed for lack of purchasing activity, is going to be restored by reducing the spending money of the people.

Recognizing that the depression is based chiefly upon fear, he is not inclined to add to its cause the apprehension that at any moment the wages of workingmen are likely to be arbitrarily reduced. This position the President has maintained since the very beginning of this industrial distress.

It cannot, however, be said that he has impressed his views on the industrial community. General wage reduction is under way and has made wide progress. It is defended, ethically, on the theory that it is justified by the general fall in prices. But even while that argument is being voiced powerful government agencies are discussing methods of restoring prices, and there is a possibility that this end will be in some measure attained about the time that the reduction of wages is accomplished.

The price argument, however, does not apply to the government clerks, who had no general increase in pay when prices rose, and who, therefore, seem hardly to be justly subject to a reduction now that living costs are down. They are, however, at the mercy of Congress, of which a cynical friend of mine remarked the other day, "The only remedies for depression which Congress has thus far offered are to increase taxation, decrease wages and reduce opportunities for employment."

* * *

The President's suggestion of a five-day week is, roughly, equivalent to a wage reduction of 8½ per cent, but with a compensatory provision of additional leisure. I think that he hopes that an example set by the Government of this sort may, in time, be followed by the business community generally. There is no suggestion that the five-day week should be on the basis of six days' pay. Indeed, were it established for the purpose of giving additional employment, and the employer put to an additional expense of one-sixth of his labor cost weekly, there would be no justice in such a course.

But where employed to reduce production — being a recognition of the fact that the labor-saving machine has contributed so greatly to the enhanced efficiency of the employer's plant that he can get the same gross product in five days and at a cheaper cost per unit than under the old system in six — the workingman should share in the saving. Henry Ford has recognized this fact—at least in his published utterances; whether it is quite so fully recognized in his pay rolls seems to be a matter of some doubt.

* * *

At any rate the Hoover advocacy of the five-day week, which seems likely to be accepted by Congress, plus the need for giving employment to more people by limiting the working hours of each, and plus, also, the necessity for curbing the tendency to overproduction in a machine age, is almost certain to bring the five-day week into general acceptance. And if, for the moment, it seems to bring commensurate reduction in the earnings of the workers, that may well be dismissed as a temporary hardship which, like the depression itself, is certain to disappear before the activity and ambition of the American people.

Measured by decades, the tendency of wages is always upward—one need only study the economic history of England and the United States to be convinced of that. Wages today for the eight-hour day and 5½-day week are well above what they were when fourteen hours daily and six days a week were the rule. And not only wages have increased, and the comfort and happiness of workers in normal times enhanced, but production and profits have likewise been multiplied. What helps one helps all. What contributes to the well-being of the masses helps coincidently the classes and tends to bridge the gulf between them.

Out of the efforts to heal the cruel hurt done by this prolonged depression it is wholly probable that there will come new social and industrial alignments that may make the year 1932 in future stand as the beginning of a widespread industrial regeneration.

Books of Current Interest

Another Stability Proposal

Liquefied Wealth, by H. C. Cutting. Oakland, Calif.; Privately published. $2.

ONE value of such books as "Liquefied Wealth" arises from the fact that more ought to be known about financial systems which, instead of serving mankind as was intended, become sometimes rather inconsiderate masters. Just now economists are debating the question of a managed system of money—gold, silver and credit. In the United States part of the economic difficulty is the control of some $5,000,000,000 in currency, a third of which is hoarded or idle.

While the control of the $5,000,000,000 in government currency is important, the effects of $50,000,000,000 in private credit required to carry on business prosperously is of even greater significance.

It is to the control and regulation of this great volume of the sinews of business that Mr. Cutting addresses his "cure for financial racketeering." Briefly his "key to prosperity" is to add thirty words to the United States Federal Reserve Act. He would have the Federal Reserve Board empowered "to define the security on which, and to prescribe the manner in which, member banks may make loans and investments or become liable on acceptances or other evidences of debt."

While such a policy may be open to very serious objections it is of interest to note that a clause in the recently enacted Glass-Steagall bill reads: "The Federal Reserve Board may by regulation limit and define the classes of assets which may be accepted as security for advances made under authority of this section."

To what extent this meets Mr. Cutting's desire remains to be tested. At least it is a step toward greater control over the action of the banks which he claims have too much liberty and discretion in deciding the nature of business they will support and permit.

After an interesting discussion of the origin of banking, economic problems generally, overproduction, underconsumption, and what money really is, the author places a large measure of responsibility on the banking system and propounds his panacea. He classifies the bank as a public utility much in need of better regulation.

"The present practice of the banks," he says, "is quite uniform and our branch and chain banking systems furnish a guide that can be followed without difficulty. There is no necessity for a change in structure or in the business methods of the banks except to control their loan and investment policy. The rules governing the banks must have but one object—to standardize and stabilize bank loan and investment policy.

"Individual bank policies are dictated by the personal interests of those who control the banks and are not only lacking in uniformity, but are often short-sighted, dangerous and destructive of the greater public interest. The only possible object any member of the board could have would be the betterment of the banks by the improvement of their service and safety. A code of general rules must make of the banking system a machine that will operate solely in response to the requirements of business. A public appraisement of the security and a fixed percentage of loan according to class of security would cause credit to issue automatically. The rules would prescribe the terms on which all wealth could be coined into bank credit or check money, just as present law prescribes the terms on which a single commodity, gold, is coined into money."

The author designates himself as a business man, engineer and lawyer with forty years of practical experience and twenty years of study. Upon his proposal, of course, there are many different points of view. There is objection to government or bureaucratic control of business, but laws are the crystallization of the best thought the public has thus far evolved to serve society. The task seems to be to minimize political and bureaucratic interference while perfecting the application of law to the money mechanism.

P. S. D.

Notes From Athens

Karageorges Memorial

ATHENS is shortly to be enriched by a statue of Karageorges, the great Serbian national hero and founder of the present royal dynasty in Yugoslavia. The Greco-Serbian League, which for many years has been fostering cordial and close relations between Greece and Yugoslavia, initiated the idea of this public tribute to the hero who was a pioneer of liberty in the Balkans at the time of Turkish domination and a stanch supporter of the Greek struggle for independence a hundred years ago.

The Greek national bard, Rhigas, who sang and advocated the liberation of his own country, as well as that of all the Balkan peoples, has a similar statue in Belgrade. The two memorials symbolize the now traditional friendship, which originated between Greece and Serbia at the time of their common struggle for national freedom.

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Greece Bids For Tourists

The port of Piræus has recently made an important bid for increased tourist traffic by carefully synchronizing train and steamship schedules. This adjustment was rendered necessary in view of the fact that the railway journey by the Simplon Orient Express, the famous fast train from Calais to Istanbul, has recently been shortened by five and one-half hours, bringing down the journey from Paris to Piræus to sixty-four hours, and that from London to Piræus to seventy-two hours. This is a considerable improvement, since the sea voyage from Marseilles to Piræus takes no less than eighty hours.

Travelers coming or going farther east to India, Egypt, the near and middle East will find the new arrangements very convenient. Boats arriving from Alexandria now moor alongside the new quay opposite the Larissa railway station at Piræus in time for their passengers to catch the Simplon Express in the early morning.

The tourist traffic will further be stimulated by the recent suspension of passport or visé formalities.

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Road-Building Project

Traffic within Greece is expected to be greatly facilitated with the gradual progress of a vast road-building scheme planned to cover 5000 kilometers, which has been under way for the last three years. These works are of first rate economic importance in view of the fact that the Greek state railways, built as they are outside the focus of agricultural centers, are unable to promote the traffic of goods and are a burden rather than an asset to the national budget. In order to relieve this pressure on the budget the Government has decided to supplement its railway lines with automobile transportation. The first trial service of this kind is shortly to be inaugurated on the railroad section running from Athens to Larissa, Thessaly.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Notable Anniversary

ALREADY the people of Czechoslovakia and men and women of Czechoslovakian birth or ancestry throughout the world celebrate March 7 as a notable anniversary. It is the birthday of the man who is called "the father of his country" and "the Washington of Czechoslovakia." It is to Czechoslovakia what February 22 is to America. And this is remarkable, because Thomas Masaryk, whose eighty-second birthday is to be observed, is not only still alive but also still President of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia has had but one President. For in Thomas Masaryk the Czechoslovakian people see the true embodiment of their national ideals.

Americans are interested in this anniversary for several reasons. The sincerest friendship exists between the two republics, and the marvelous progress of Czechoslovakia since its establishment a decade and a half ago has earned universal admiration.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*